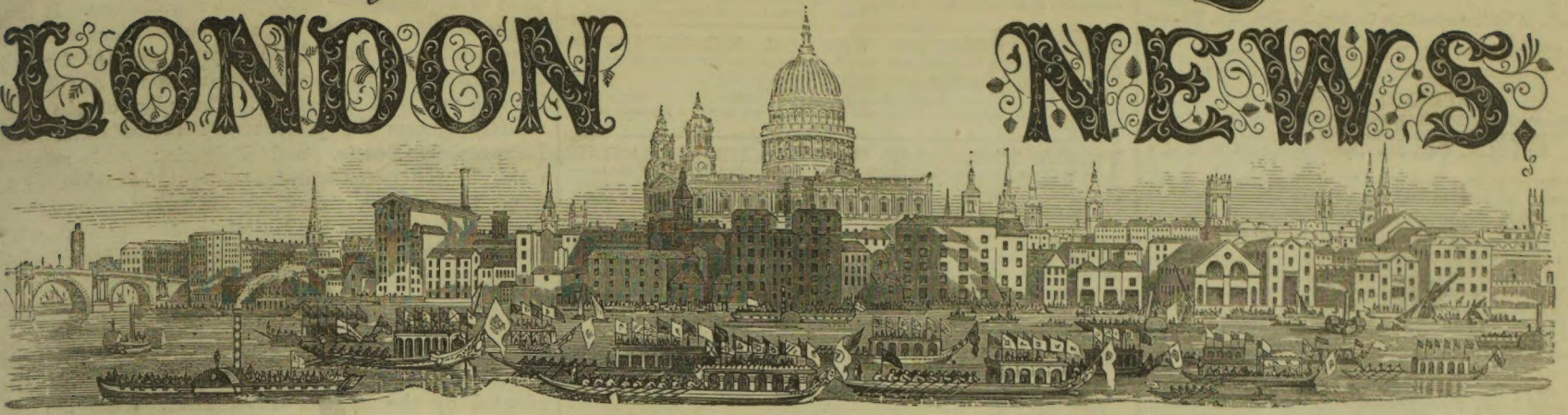


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1939.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR: A FRIEND IN HOSPITAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE SERBIAN SIDE.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Heytesbury, Wilts, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Holmes A Court, of a son.
On the 17th inst., at Kirby-under-Dale Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Menden, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at Windsor, Lady Harriet Fletcher, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at Queen's-gate, Lady Louisa O'Neill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ult., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Charles A. Dodd, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to Margaretta, daughter of Arthur Anderson, Esq., M.D., C.B., late Inspector-General of H.M.'s Hospitals.
On the 12th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. C. Shakespeare, assisted by the Rev. B. Day, Robert, son of the late Robert Hardwidge, of Burnham, Somerset, to Emily Florence, only child of Edward Riggall, M.R.C.S., of Bayswater, and granddaughter of the late Francis Riggall, of Clifton, Bristol. No cards.
On the 1st ult., by special license, at Pembroke, British Kaffraria, by the Rev. R. Birt, Charles Edward, third son of Sir William Wright, of Siggles-thorne Hall, East Yorkshire, to Catherine Agnes, fifth daughter of Bertram Egerton Bowker, Esq., of Pembroke, British Kaffraria.
On the 19th inst., at St. James's Catholic Church, Spanish-place, by the Rev. Henry W. Walmesley, Augustus H. de Trafford, Esq., of Hartford Manor, Cheshire, to Gertrude Mary, second daughter of Herman Walmesley, Esq., Gidlow, Wigan.
On the 16th inst., at St. Gregory's, Morville, Shropshire, by the Rev. H. R. Collum, Vicar of Leigh, Kent, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Roger Burrow, Curate, Rupert Francis Collum, barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late John Collum, Esq., of Bellevue, in the county of Fermanagh, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of Robert Archdall, Esq., J.P., of Drumban, in the county of Fermanagh.
On the 21st, at Balthayock, Perthshire, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, Wilber-force Bryant, of Surbiton, to Margaret, daughter of Wm. Lawson, Esq., of Balthayock.
On the 16th inst., at the British Legation, Stuttgart, Charles Heneage, Esq., son of the late George Fieschi Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall, Lincolnshire, to Princess Agnes Salm-Salm.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at 23, Cornwall-road, Westbourne-park, W., after a short illness, of bronchitis, Octavia, wife of Mr. J. E. Samson, late H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Stockholm, in her 77th year.
On the 16th inst., at Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, Countess Foulet, aged 88.
On the 17th inst., at Buryfield House, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, Cecil Charles van Notten Pole, Esq., only son of Sir Peter van Notten Pole, Bart., of Todenham House, Gloucestershire, aged 47.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.	WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. R. W. Bush; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. D. P. Chase, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.	Meeting of the Metropolitan School Board after the recess. Royal Toxophilites: West-Berks Handicap.
MONDAY, SEPT. 25.	THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.
Moon's first quarter, 0.3 p.m.	Barnard Castle Horse and Cattle Show. Royal Toxophilites: Extra target.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.	FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.
Ipswich and Eastern Counties Poultry, Pigeon, and Bird Society, first annual show (three days). Races: Newmarket first October Meeting.	Michaelmas Day. St. Michael and All Angels. Election of the Lord Mayor of London, 1 p.m. Lord Mayor's Dinner to the Lord Mayor Elect. Cheshire Agricultural Society Cattle Show, Chester (two days).
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.	SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.
Meeting of the Metropolitan School Board after the recess. Royal Toxophilites: West-Berks Handicap.	National Gallery closes. Athletic Sports: Kennington Oval.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, next morning.		
September	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
(13)	29.750	49.4	46.4	90	10	42.2	54.6	WNW. NW.		91	.015
(14)	29.748	54.1	46.0	76	7	49.3	60.6	NW. NW. N.		54	.000
(15)	29.711	51.2	45.6	83	5	43.8	64.8	N. S.		141	.080
(16)	29.697	52.6	52.4	99	10	43.7	58.1	S. E. SW.		193	.020
(17)	29.755	53.9	48.7	84	—	48.5	66.3	SW. WSW.		177	.290
(18)	29.879	57.0	49.0	76	5	49.1	64.7	SW. WSW.		200	.015
(19)	30.233	56.5	46.2	70	3	49.4	65.7	WSW. NW. W.		68	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.771 29.754 29.735 29.626 29.748 29.830 30.215
Temperature of Air .. 52.7° 56.3° 54.2° 55.1° 57.8° 59.3° 57.8°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 48.6° 51.7° 52.1° 53.7° 54.3° 54.9° 53.6°
Direction of Wind .. WNW. N. N. SE. WSW. WSW. WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 27	5 46	6 6	6 30	7 0	7 34	8 12

ON MONDAY LAST, SEPT. 18, 1876,

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
entered upon their
TWELFTH YEAR AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL,
where they have performed continuously, without the break of a single lawful night,
since Sept. 18, 1865,
during which period they have given the astounding number of Five Thousand and Thirty-three Consecutive Performances in that Hall and Two Hundred and Fifty at the Standard Theatre, in which they have also given a large number of occasional performances at the Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, the Gaiety Theatre, and at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, none of which have interfered with the regular performances at the St. James's Hall. The Management feel justly proud of the success and marked distinction which has crowned their efforts, and placed the entertainment originally introduced by them at St. James's Hall more than eleven years ago at the head of every Minstrel Company in the World, the duration of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's career having no parallel.

IN THE HISTORY OF AMUSEMENTS,
never has this great result been attained by the too common but pernicious practice of issuing free admissions, and giving season tickets and bundles of orders wherever a bill or lithograph pertaining to the entertainment is exhibited. Beyond the invitations occasionally issued to the leading writers for the metropolitan press and the admission of artists of acknowledged position, none can obtain access to the St. James's Hall without payment.

IT is an INCONTROVERTIBLE FACT that the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS now rank as one of the FINEST MUSICAL ASSOCIATIONS in the WORLD. The Musical Critics attached to the leading Metropolitan and Provincial Journals consider that Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Choir rivals that of the famed Choral Union of Cologne, and that much of the success achieved by the Management is due to the high character of the music performed by this Company. The madrigal and songs of a sickly sentimental nature generally introduced by Minstrel Companies have long since been eliminated from Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Programmes. In place of the old and hackneyed trash which generally forms the staple of a Minstrel show, New and Original Songs, Ballads, &c., are composed expressly for this Company by English and American Composers of position, while the Words are invariably written by authors of acknowledged eminence.

THE COMPANY NOW NUMBERS FORTY ARTISTS,
all of whom are of acknowledged ability. Performances will be given, as heretofore, nine times in each week, all the year round.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant,
Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, under the Special Patronage of the Queen.—Instruction in drawing, painting, modelling, &c. Competition for Gold, Silver, and other scholarships and medals. Autumn Session commences Monday, Oct. 2. Prospectuses at the School, 43, Queen-square, W.C. LOUISA GANN, Superintendent and Secretary.

BETHNAL-GREEN BRANCH MUSEUM.—The COLLECTION OF PICTURES so well known as the DULWICH GALLERY has been lent by the Governors, while the Galleries are under repair, to the Bethnal-green Museum, and is NOW OPEN to the public. The Museum is open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m.; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays (students' days), from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on payment of 6d. each person.

DORÉ'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week commencing the 25th inst.:—
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY.—General Attractions.
THURSDAY.—Opera, BOHEMIAN GIRL, with the CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY. Venetian Fête and Lake Illumination. First Day of POTATO SHOW.
FRIDAY.—POTATO SHOW.
SATURDAY.—Opera, DON GIOVANNI, with the CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY. The Great Firework Competition.
One Shilling Every Day, or by Season Ticket.

LECTURES ON MINERALS and ROCKS.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will give Two Courses of Lectures on GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY, at KING'S COLLEGE, London. One Course on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, from Nine to Ten o'clock; the other Course on THURSDAY EVENINGS, from Eight to Nine. The Lectures begin WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, and will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, chiefly from his Private Cabinets. Persons unable to attend public lectures can have PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY of Professor Tennant, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

BOULOGNE COLLEGE, under the direct supervision of the Municipal Council, situated in the healthiest part of the town, has been entirely renovated during the Long Vacation. The Pupils are examined quarterly by Inspectors of the French University, and prepared for the Écoles Polytechnique, Normal, Saint Cyr, Navy, &c. Prospectus and Particulars on application to M. HENRI, Secrétaire, Maître de Bologne, President of the Council of Administration; or M. BRET, Head-Master.—Next Term begins OCT. 9.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Gray's-inn-road and Mitre-street, London. Established 1854. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows. Free to the necessitous poor. Payment required from other applicants.

THE MARBLE SKATING-RINK, 143, Clapham-road, W.C., opposite Albert-square, will OPEN on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at Six p.m. Area, 18,000 feet. Admission, 1s.; Children half price. Hire of (Plimpton's) Skates, 6d.
Season Tickets, three months (not transferable)... One Guinea.
Annual Tickets (not transferable)... One Guinea.
Books of Thirty Transferable Tickets... One Guinea.
Omnibuses and tramway cars pass the entrance.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will REOPEN MONDAY, OCT. 2. Stalls can now be secured, without fee.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN will appear every evening as Richard III.
On MONDAY and during the Week, at Seven, THAT BEAUTIFUL BICEPS, F. A. Quarter to Eight, RICHARD III.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. P. Cathcart, C. Vandenhoff, H. Russell, F. Tyars, H. M. Clifford, Douglas, H. Evans, G. R. Ireland, Percy Bell, C. H. Fenton, Jas. Johnstone, R. Dolman, J. B. Johnson, Master Gratton, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Madame Fanny Huddart, Misses Edith Stuart and Gratton. THE STORM FLEET.
Prices from 6d. to 44s. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'clock. Box-Office open from ten till five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, BOHEMIAN GIRL; Monday, 25th, FAUST; Tuesday, 26th, WATER-CARRIER; Wednesday, 27th, LILY OF KILLARNEY; Thursday, 28th, GIRAIDA; Friday, 29th, BOHEMIAN GIRL; Saturday, 30th, TROVATORE. Full Band, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa. Box-office open Ten till Five. No booking fees. Seats may also be secured at the Libraries, &c. Doors open at 7.50; commence at 8.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND
DRAMATIC NEWS, SEPT. 23,

contains:—
Mr. Charles Calvert as "Lear."
The Race for the St. Leger: "Kisber Shuts Up!"
The State Stables at Marlborough House.
The Great Revival of "A Winter's Tale" at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool: the Principal Scene.
Faust and Marguerite.
Circular Notes. Correspondence. The American Regatta Fiasco. Chess. Turf Notes, by "Skylark." Andrew O'Rourke's Ramblings. Aquatic and Athletic Notes, by "Exon." Reviews. Stud News. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.
OFFICE, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FOREIGN POSTAGE
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
THIS WEEK.

Copies of this Week's Number, including the Tinted Picture, "Dead Stag," sent abroad will require to be prepaid with double the usual postage for foreign parts.
September 23, 1876.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

Hostilities are suspended in Serbia and Montenegro until Monday next. Orders have been delivered from Constantinople to Turkish Commanders engaged in field operations not to take the initiative in any military movement against the army to which they are opposed until the date already specified; and, on the other hand, General Tchernayeff, on the part of the Serbian army, has acquiesced in similar restrictions. The representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople, we are told, are working hard to convert this suspension of hostilities into an armistice, and it is not improbable that Europe has witnessed the last sanguinary struggle between the Turks and the tributary Principalities for the present year. The rainy season is close at hand. The Turkish troops which threaten the line between Alexinatz and Deligrad are reported to be badly off for provisions, which they are compelled to draw from Nisch. Within a few weeks the roads will have become impassable for the vehicles required, whether for munition or for food. The climate will have put an end to the summer's campaign, and it will be a sad reflection upon both the activity and the ingenuity of European diplomacy if, long before the arrival of next spring, it has not dammed up, even if it were only for a few years, the sources of the present quarrel.

The Porte has presented to the Ambassadors of Constantinople a draught of a scheme of pacification in accord-

ance with its views. As a matter of course, it is inadmissible as it stands. But, in view of the Porte, it stands only as a point of departure for subsequent negotiations. It is to be, confessedly, subject to any modifications which the European Powers think fit to impose; and, so far as is authentically known, the counter-scheme of the Powers has not yet been agreed on. The plan of the Porte astutely ignores the present and future condition of Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria; and rumours, which in the present instance must be taken as far from trustworthy, represent the disposition of the Powers, prompted by her Majesty's Minister at Constantinople, to assign to the Porte the responsibility of carrying into effect such plans of administrative reform as were long since pointed out in the Andrassy Note. Such rumours may be regarded, for the present, as premature. They strike us as expressing the suspicions which prevail in Continental capitals in respect of the policy adopted by the English Government. They are quite in keeping with the traditional ideas of the Foreign Office in regard to the treatment of the Eastern Question, but they make no allowance for the immense moral pressure brought to bear upon her Majesty's Ministers by the determination unmistakably displayed by the British public, comprising all political parties, all ranks and classes, all sorts and conditions of men. We are slow to believe, therefore, that Sir Henry Elliot, under the instruction of Lord Derby, can have initiated a plan of pacification the realisation of which is made to depend upon the promises of the Porte; and, albeit Russia just now exhibits a very highly commendable spirit of moderation, we can hardly imagine Prince Gortschakoff subscribing his name to an arrangement the virtue of which is to depend entirely upon Turkish good faith.

There is a further and a still more cogent reason for doubting the authenticity of the report to which reference has been made above. It is hardly credible that her Majesty's advisers, after having ascertained the will of the British people, spontaneously and universally expressed, has deliberately adopted a line of policy in reference to Turkish affairs which is a plain contravention of that will. The great Public Meetings which have taken place, within the last week, in the City of London, at Exeter Hall, in Glasgow, and elsewhere, have but put emphasis upon the public opinion previously and variously enounced. There can be no doubt on this head. Great Britain chooses, on grounds of humanity and conscience, and in the face of any and every possible political result, to wash her hands of all complicity with Turkish misrule. The publication of Mr. Baring's Report is not likely to dispose her to revise this determination. The Prime Minister and Lord Derby cannot pretend to be ignorant of the public mind in this matter; and neither of them, we believe, would willingly commit the solecism of persistence in the pursuit of a policy known to be earnestly condemned by the public voice. Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria cannot be left by them to the administrative purity, tender mercy, and vigilance of the Porte. Even Mr. Baring, whose tone throughout his Report is somewhat apologetic for the Turk, suggests that in the disturbed provinces no device of government will answer short of an entire disarmament of the Mohammedan minority of the population, and the enforcement everywhere in the distribution of protection, offices, honours, and power of all Turkish subjects, irrespectively of their creeds. It may be apprehended that this cannot be done save by the establishment of administrative autonomy. There would be difficulties enough in carrying the latter into effect. Protection would be due to the Mohammedan minority. But these difficulties can hardly be held to be insuperable. A clear head, a feeling heart, a determined purpose, have often triumphed over greater obstacles to homogeneous national development than these. It would be a discredit to the Great Powers of Europe and to the capacity of the Diplomatic Corps, to doubt their ability to compass this object—always supposing, at least, that it is sincerely aimed at. What they do, however, they should do quickly. There are pent-up forces in Europe, all but ready to explode, the liberation of which would precipitate a general war. There is no need for, although there may be some fear of, a general war. None of the Powers want it. None of the necessities of the case, as it now stands, require it. Let what is touched be touched boldly but wisely; and what seems most threatening in the Eastern Question will vanish as a nightmare when the victim of it opens his eyes to the light of day.

Bequests to the amount of £10,000 have been paid by the trustees of the late Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro. The principal recipients of the fund are the Church of Scotland, Glasgow University, the Glasgow Merchants' House, and the Royal and Western Infirmaries.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons for the county of Chester was held in the market-hall, Knutsford, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Lord de Tabley, the Provincial Grand Master. After the business of the lodge had been transacted, the brethren of thirty-eight lodges walked in procession to St. John's Church, where the sermon was preached by the P.G. Chaplain. The volume of the Sacred Law was borne by four Master Masons' sons, opened at the tenth chapter of Numbers. On leaving the church the procession, numbering over 200, proceeded to the banquet, which was served at the Royal George Hotel, Lord de Tabley presiding.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrews, officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove on Monday to the ancient ruins of Kildrummie Castle. While driving through Ballater one of the horses in her Majesty's carriages fell, causing some dismay to the attendants, although the Queen remained cool. No person was injured by the accident. Upon the return journey her Majesty visited Sir John and Lady Clark at Tillypronie.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Ballater, on Tuesday, to meet her second daughter, Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, who arrived from London, her Royal Highness having left Buckingham Palace on Saturday and passed Sunday in Edinburgh. Her Majesty, with the Princesses and Prince Leopold, drove to Balmoral.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to the Glassalt Shiel and has also made various excursions on Dee side.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, who is Minister in attendance, has dined generally with her Majesty; the Queen has also received at dinner Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes (of Newe), Captain Strahan, Governor of the Gold Coast, and the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch.

A battalion of the 1st Royal Scots has been ordered to parade at Ballater. The Queen will present new colours to the regiment on Tuesday next.

The Countess of Erroll has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Abergeldie Castle, on Saturday last, from Brantingham-Thorp, and Doncaster. His Royal Highness, with the Princess of Wales and the elder members of his family, attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. Prince John of Glücksburg arrived at Abergeldie, on Monday, on a visit to the Prince and Princess. Prince John arrived at Marlborough House, the end of last week, from Denmark, and left on Sunday for Scotland. The Princess met his Highness at Ballater and accompanied him to Abergeldie Castle. The Prince and Princess, with their family, have frequently visited the Queen at Balmoral; the Prince has had good sport shooting, and the Princess and her children have walked and driven out daily.

The Prince and Princess, with their children, will leave Abergeldie, on Tuesday next, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle. The Prince will visit Thurso on the 2nd proximo, on the occasion of the opening of the Industrial Exhibition there, and will lunch at Thurso Castle. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, will be the guests of Colonel Campbell, at Blythswood House, on the day previous to the Royal visit to Glasgow, on or about the 17th prox. At Glasgow their Royal Highnesses will be entertained by the Lord Provost.

The Duke of Connaught has returned to England from Austria.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has arrived at Buckhurst, on a visit to Earl and Countess Delawarr.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived on the Continent.

Earl and Countess Granville have left Carlton House-terrace for Walmer Castle.

The Earl of Devon has returned to Powderham Castle, Devon, from visiting his Newcastle estates in Ireland.

Earl Cowley has left town for the Continent.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has arrived in Belgrave-square from Germany.

Earl Brownlow and the Hon. Captain Carpenter, R.N., arrived in Edinburgh, on Saturday last, from Iceland.

Lord and Lady Odo Russell have left town for Berlin.

Lord and Lady Ellenborough have arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Lord Castletown has arrived at Lisduff, Rathdowney, his seat in Queen's County.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Critchley Martin and Miss Constance Armytage, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Armytage, will take place in London, on Oct. 17.

A marriage will take place, early in November, between Mr. William Levinge, of Lurgo, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, and Emily, second daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Benham Park, Newbury, Berks.

The marriage of Prince Alphonse de Chimay and Mdle. Lejeune was celebrated, last week, at Epinay, in the château of the bride. The ceremony was conducted in a private manner. The bride wore a plain robe of white satin and a veil of English lace. Her trousseau is spoken of as wonderful, and comprises some thirty robes of the best and newest Parisian fashion; her jewellery also is marvellously fine. The Princess possesses a very large property, and has a hotel in Paris and one in Brussels, which are celebrated for decorations and for art-treasures.

Prince Henri de Bourbon, Count of Bardi, is about to marry Princess Maria Joseph of Braganza. The Prince is brother to the Duke of Parma and the Duchess of Madrid, and of the Grand Duchess Alice of Tuscany, and is twenty-five years of age. The Princess is the fourth child of the late Don Miguel and Princess Adelaide of Löwenstein Wertheim Rosenberg. The marriage will be celebrated in the château of Bronnach, in the grand duchy of Baden, the residence of the widow of Don Miguel.

Last week 2396 births and 1119 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 121, whereas the deaths were 273 below, the average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 16 from small-pox, 8 from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 53 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 171 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 669 to 210 in the seven preceding weeks. These deaths were 170 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms of violence caused 38 deaths; 33 were the result of negligence or accident, including 23 from fractures and contusions, 3 from drowning, and 3 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Three deaths from suicide were registered.—All the large towns of England exhibited comparatively favourable health returns last week, the average mortality being 19 per 1000.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

An armistice of seven days, to expire on Monday next, was agreed to last Sunday between the Turkish and the Servian Governments, by the mediation of the British Government at Constantinople and at Belgrade. It extends, of course, to the hostilities with Montenegro. Endeavours are now being made to prolong the armistice, for the purpose of considering some terms of peace; but the result is extremely doubtful. The Sultan's Government last week submitted to the Ministers of the six Foreign Powers—Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Germany, France, and Italy—a statement of the conditions it would ask. These were, the possession by Turkish troops of the four old fortresses in Servia—namely, those of Belgrade, Semendria, Schabatz, and Loshnitza—which were held by Turkey before 1857; the demolition of all other Servian fortresses; the reduction of the Servian army to 10,000 men; the performance of an act of personal homage to the Sultan by Prince Milan at Constantinople; the payment of an indemnity or increased tribute to the Sultan; the construction of a railway, under Turkish management, to join Belgrade with Nish, Adrianople, and the Turkish capital; and the expulsion of all people who have emigrated from the adjacent Turkish provinces into Servia.

The "Powers," as they are styled in diplomatic gossip, at once pronounced several of these conditions unreasonable. Turkey has since consented to waive or to modify two or three of her demands, such as the personal homage, and to accept the surrender of two instead of four Servian fortresses. In the mean time a fresh act of defiance to Turkey has been committed in the Servian camp at Deligrad. The troops there, amongst whom there are not less than 5000 Russian volunteers, many Russian officers or non-commissioned officers, last Sunday proclaimed Prince Milan King of Servia. Their officers assembled and came to General Tchernayeff to announce this declaration. The chaplains or regimental priests of the army consecrated it with a solemn religious service. The General formally accepted this important act and communicated it to the officers commanding at Paratjin and elsewhere, besides sending an account of it to Prince Milan, whom he saluted as King. But the Servian Government, under the direction of Mr. Risticz, the Prime Minister, has not yet thought fit to accept the responsibility. Such a change of title, however gratifying to the national feeling of Servia, would make it impossible to conclude peace with Turkey and would be displeasing to the Emperor of Russia, as well as to the other foreign Powers. Great efforts are still being made for the organisation and armament of the reserve forces, and there is to be an issue of paper-money in Servia. Russians continue to arrive by hundreds, day after day, and to join the army of Tchernayeff. His position, along the right bank of the Morava, with a garrison yet holding the fortified posts at Alexinat, and with the bulk of his army in a formidable stronghold at Deligrad, is thought to be very good. The Turkish army has advanced along the opposite bank of the river, but has neither been able to get across the Morava nor to make its way by Djunis along the western road to Kruchevacz. The heavy rains of last week flooded the Morava valley, and made it impassable for the Turks, who also suffer from the want of supplies and of shelter, having burnt the Servian villages. On the Servian eastern frontier, Saitchar, in the Timok valley, is now fully restored to Servian possession, as well as Gurgusovacz or Kniejesovacz. Such is the present situation of the contending armies. It has really not undergone much alteration since three weeks ago. The town of Alexinat was evacuated in a hurry, immediately after the battle of Friday, the 1st inst., when the army of Tchernayeff, except eight battalions left in garrison, withdrew to Deligrad. One of our Illustrations, from a sketch by Mr. Chantrey Corbeul, our Special Artist, represents the scene at Alexinat during the hasty flight of its inhabitants, simultaneously with the removal of the troops. But Alexinat has not yet been captured by the Turks, and its military defence is not wholly abandoned.

The other sketches of our Special Artist engraved for this week's publication were likewise taken at Alexinat while the fighting continued in that neighbourhood. The conduct of the English surgeons, Drs. M'Cormac and M'Kellar, of St. Thomas's Hospital, accompanied by several medical students of that institution, is highly praised. A gentleman named M'Iver, likewise one of our own countrymen, has offered his military services to Prince Milan, and has formed a troop of irregular cavalry. These horsemen were often to be seen on parade during the brief stay of our Special Artist at Belgrade. There are two hundred of them, but only one of them is an Englishman. Colonel M'Iver served in the American Civil War with the army of the Southern States, under General Stonewall Jackson. He has now raised this troop at Belgrade. The incident of a wounded Servian, in the hospital of that city, greeting his friend at the open window, is figured in the sketch that appears on our front page.

With regard to the proceedings of English benevolent agencies for the relief of distress in this war, it should also be mentioned that Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, Miss Pearson, Miss M'Loughlin, and others are in Servia now busy in that good work. The National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, on the 16th ult., voted £20,000, from the funds remaining at their disposal after the Franco-German war, for the relief of the sick and wounded of the belligerent armies in the East. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay left London for Belgrade, on the 21st, as the commissioner of the society, accompanied by a staff of medical men and a supply of stores. He reached Belgrade on the 29th, having arranged a medical agency at Vienna, and he was the first accredited agent of the society at Belgrade. The Order of St. John had previously sent out six surgeons, but had only given them money enough to pay their way out. These gentlemen have now been taken into the service of the National Aid Society. An hospital for 150 beds was opened, under Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's auspices, before Sept. 12. The site had to be selected after an inspection of the country between Belgrade and Alexinat, and the principal stores had to be brought from England or Vienna.

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

The popular agitation, throughout England and Scotland, against the Turkish Empire, and against the British alliance with it or support of it, has not yet abated. The City of London meeting took place, at Guildhall, on Monday afternoon. The Lord Mayor presided; and amongst those present were Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., Mr. Twells, M.P., Mr. Waddy, M.P., Mr. Chadwick, M.P., Mr. Whalley, M.P., Sir R. W. Carden, Sir T. Dakin, Sir C. Reed, Sir J. Bennett, Lady Strangford, Mr. J. J. Merriman, and others. Letters apologising for inability to attend had been received from the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. G. J. Goschen, M.P., Colonel Beresford, M.P., and Canon Liddon. The first resolution, expressing abhorrence of the cruelties of the Turks and condemning Turkish misrule, was moved by Mr. Hubbard, M.P., seconded by Mr. Merriman, and supported by Mr. R. N. Fowler. The second resolution, urging upon the Government the duty of doing all in its power to provide for the independence of the Slavonic provinces subject to Turkey, was proposed by the Rev. W. Denton and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Parker. The third resolution, ordering that the preceding

resolutions should be sent to Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby, was proposed by Mr. M'George, seconded by Sir John Bennett, and supported by Mr. Waddy, M.P. A memorial to the Queen was proposed by Sir T. Dakin and seconded by Mr. R. Eykyn, and a clause was added to it praying the Queen to convene Parliament. All the resolutions were carried with applause. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor concluded the proceedings.

Another great meeting was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., presided. Resolutions expressing abhorrence of the atrocities, and urging the necessity of giving self-government to the oppressed Christian provinces of Turkey, were carried, and an address to the Queen was adopted praying her to call Parliament together. Thanks were voted to the Correspondents of the *Daily News* in Turkey, and to Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul-General. Many persons were turned away, the hall being full, and these swelled a large meeting in Trafalgar-square, at which resolutions were carried similar to those passed at Exeter Hall. Meetings with a like object were held this week in different parts of the country. At Glasgow, on Tuesday evening, the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Shaftesbury made speeches in accordance with that of Mr. Gladstone, protesting against the conduct of the Turkish Government, and reproaching any further support of it.

Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has sent to the Foreign Office, with his full approval, Mr. Walter Baring's official report upon the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. It has this week been published by our Government. It appears in the form of a Supplement to the *London Gazette*, and it fills about twenty-five pages. Along with it are published Mr. Schuyler's report, the contents of which are already known; the report of Chakir Bey; the report of the Extraordinary Tribunal instituted at Philippopolis; and some documents tending to show the designs of the insurgents in Bulgaria. It is enough to say that Mr. Baring finds the accounts of the massacres of thousands of unoffending people to be substantially correct as given by the correspondents of the *Daily News* and by Mr. Schuyler; but he has not been able to procure certain evidence in many cases of the wholesale infliction of the grossest outrages upon women, girls, and children, though he believes such acts to have taken place to a greater or lesser extent. He finds little proof also of the infliction of protracted tortures, or mutilations, or selling people into slavery. Mr. Baring estimates that about 12,000 persons were slaughtered by the Turks in the "sandjak" of Philippopolis, 5000 at Batak, where he found the church and village full of skeletons and rotting corpses, as described by Mr. MacGahan. He speaks in general as follows of the condition of Bulgaria, past and present:—

"Wherever there is Turkish rule, there, owing to its inherent faults, will be Christian discontent. Last spring this was naturally heightened by the total failure of Mahmoud Pasha's high-sounding firman of reforms, by the deaf ear turned by the Porte to petitions from Bulgaria, and by the heavy pressure of taxation. Add to this the difficulties in which the Turkish Government was involved, and latterly, also, the fear of some outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism, which prevailed more or less throughout Turkey. The foreign agitators, and those natives whom they had succeeded in seducing, seized upon this apparently favourable opportunity to strike a blow. The peasants were deluded into leaving their villages by being told that the Turks were being told that the Turks were going to massacre them, and the population of the small towns was induced to take part in the insurrection by threats and by the most extravagant promises of foreign aid. The revolution was well planned, but miserably executed. The heart of the people was evidently not in it; and many of them apparently thought that all that was necessary for success was a green flag, with a lion rampant, and 'Liberty or death' embroidered on it. The insurgents put themselves in the wrong by killing defenceless Turks and committing other acts of insurrection; but the resistance they made when actually attacked was hardly worthy of the name. The Turks gained an easy victory, and abused it most shamefully, the innocent being made to suffer for the guilty in a manner too horrible to think of.

"The Porte has, moreover, given a powerful handle to its enemies and detractors by the way it has treated those who took an active part in the suppression of the insurrection. Those who have committed atrocities have been rewarded; while those who have endeavoured to protect the Christians from the fury of the Bashi-Bazouks and others have been passed over with contempt. Sheket Pasha holds high office in the palace; Hafiz Pasha has a command in Servia; Achmet Agha has been decorated; so have Tossoun Bey and Nedjib Effendi, Kaimakam of Plevna.

"The only way," says Mr. Baring, "to put an end to this deplorable state of things is for the Government to impress upon the Mussulmans that they must leave their Christian neighbours in peace, and nothing but a few striking examples will really make the former believe that the authorities are serious in their intentions. The next thing to do is to disarm the Turks, and above all the Circassians. The latter have lived by robbery ever since they have been in the country, and henceforth, what with the insurrection and what with the war, they will become ten times worse than they were before. I am aware that it is easier to talk about this general disarming than to put it into execution; it would require a larger force than the authorities of Philippopolis at any rate have at their disposal; but when the war is over, and the regulars are on their way home, the Government should take the opportunity of their presence to disarm every Mussulman in the country. As long as the latter walk about armed as they do now, while the Christians are quite defenceless, so long will deeds of violence take place."

Miss Florence Nightingale has written a letter in which she makes a touching appeal that help may be sent to the destitute Bulgarians. The Archbishop of Canterbury has desired his clergy to make collections in their churches for this object. The Bishop of Norwich preached a sermon, on Sunday, in his cathedral on behalf of this fund. Baroness Burdett-Coutts has written a letter to the committee for promoting the Exeter Hall meeting, in which her Ladyship expresses her full belief that her Majesty's Ministers share the feelings common to all Englishmen.

Sir Stafford Northcote, on his way southwards from attendance upon the Queen at Balmoral, was called upon, on Saturday, to address the Working Men's Conservative Association at Edinburgh. The right hon. gentleman stated that it was our duty and our interest to labour for the improvement of the government of the Turkish provinces, and that this had been the consistent policy of the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. He denied that our Government had been hampered by an unworthy jealousy of Russia, and stated that they had been all through in cordial co-operation with that Power, as well as with the other Powers of Europe. The Government had long known it was their duty, and had accepted the duty, to use their efforts to protect the Christians of the Turkish provinces from misgovernment. They knew it was a question with which England must deal firmly and vigorously; but it was a question which must be dealt with in concert with other nations.

THE LATE LORD ARDMILLAN.

The death of this esteemed Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland was recorded in our last week's obituary. He was the Right Hon. James Craufurd, son of Major Archibald Craufurd, of Ardmillan, Ayrshire, and was born in 1805. After practising at the Bar, he was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire in 1849. He received the appointment of Solicitor-General for Scotland, in 1853, from the Government of Lord Aberdeen; but in December, 1854, was made one of the Judges of the



THE LATE LORD ARDMILLAN, SCOTCH JUDGE.

Court of Session. In that capacity, as is usual, he gained the courtesy title of "Lord." In June, 1855, he became also a Lord of Justiciary and Judge of the Supreme Court. His decisions were highly approved in several important cases.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. Horsburgh, of Edinburgh.

THE PILLAR ROCK, ENNERDALE.

The lamented death of Mr. Edward Barnard, of London, who was lost, on the 14th ult., in a solitary walk between Wastdale Head and Buttermere, has been mentioned in this Journal. It was stated in our last that his body had been found, on Sunday week, after a diligent search of many weeks, near the Pillar Rock or Mountain, in Ennerdale. It was lying on smooth mossy ground, with the head resting on the left hand, as if the unfortunate gentleman were asleep. The position was a most

natural one, and there were no marks of accidental hurt or violence. The clothes were uninjured, except one leg of the trousers, which had been apparently torn by a dog, the pieces lying scattered about. The hat was the only thing missing; a watch, ring, and guide-book, with some loose money, were found in his pocket. The medical opinion is that death was natural, apparently sudden, and peaceful, caused either by sunstroke or heart disease. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Mr. Barnard had walked, on the morning of Monday, the 14th ult., from Rothwaite, over the Sty Head Pass, to Wastwater, having walked from Keswick to Rothwaite, along the shore of Derwent Water, on the day before. After lunching at Wastdale Head, he started afresh, turning northward, to cross the Black Sail Pass to Buttermere, which was going at right angles to his former course. We refer to the maps and route descriptions in Mr. H. Irwin Jenkinson's excellent "Guide to the English Lake District," published by Mr. E. Stanford, at Charing-cross. The Black Sail Pass, which is at an elevation of 1750 ft. above sea-level, lies between Kirk Fell, on the right hand, and the Pillar Mountain, on the left hand. Its summit commands a view looking down into the Ennerdale Valley, with Scarf Gap on the opposite side, to be crossed before reaching Buttermere. The Ennerdale Lake is seen in our illustration. There is a stream called the Liza, which flows into it from the Gable and Brandreth Hills. The Pillar Mountain, on descending into the valley, presents a grand, majestic front; and the Pillar Rock, almost detached from the main bulk, has a very singular aspect. It appears that Mr. Edward Barnard was tempted to leave the ordinary path and turn aside to the length of nearly six hundred yards, in order that he might examine the Pillar Rock more closely. Few persons have succeeded in climbing the rock. It is thus spoken of by Wordsworth, in his poem of "The Brothers":—

You see yon precipice; it almost looks
Like some vast building made of many crags;
And in the midst is one particular rock
That rises like a column from the vale,
Whence by our shepherds it is called the Pillar.

It was by a fall from the top of the Pillar Rock, where he had climbed up and gone to sleep, that James, one of the two "Brothers," is said to have been killed.

They found him at the foot of that same rock,
Dead, and with mangled limbs.

Such is the account of him, which the village pastor of Ennerdale gives to his brother Leonard, returned from a long absence in the East Indies, and revisiting the home of their youth. The recent disaster on the Pillar Mountain was not attended with painful sufferings, but our sincere sympathy is due to the bereaved family, who were kept so long in ignorance of the place and manner of Mr. E. Barnard's death.

LORD BURY, THE NEW PEER.

Her Majesty has been pleased to summon Viscount Bury to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Ashford. He will sit as Baron Ashford, of Ashford, in the county of Kent, but will retain his present name. William Coutts Keppel, Viscount Bury, only son of the Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1832; and, after passing through Eton, entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1849. Lord Bury was Aide-de-Camp to General Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, Commander-in-Chief in Madras for several years, and for some time was private secretary to Earl (then Lord John) Russell. In 1857 Lord Bury entered the House of Commons as member for Norwich, being returned at the head of the poll, and he represented the city until 1859, when, with Mr. Schneider, he was unseated on petition after the general election. In 1860 Lord Bury was returned, in succession to Mr. Laing, for the Wick district, and held the seat until the next general election, in 1865. In that year his Lordship unsuccessfully contested Dover, and remained absent

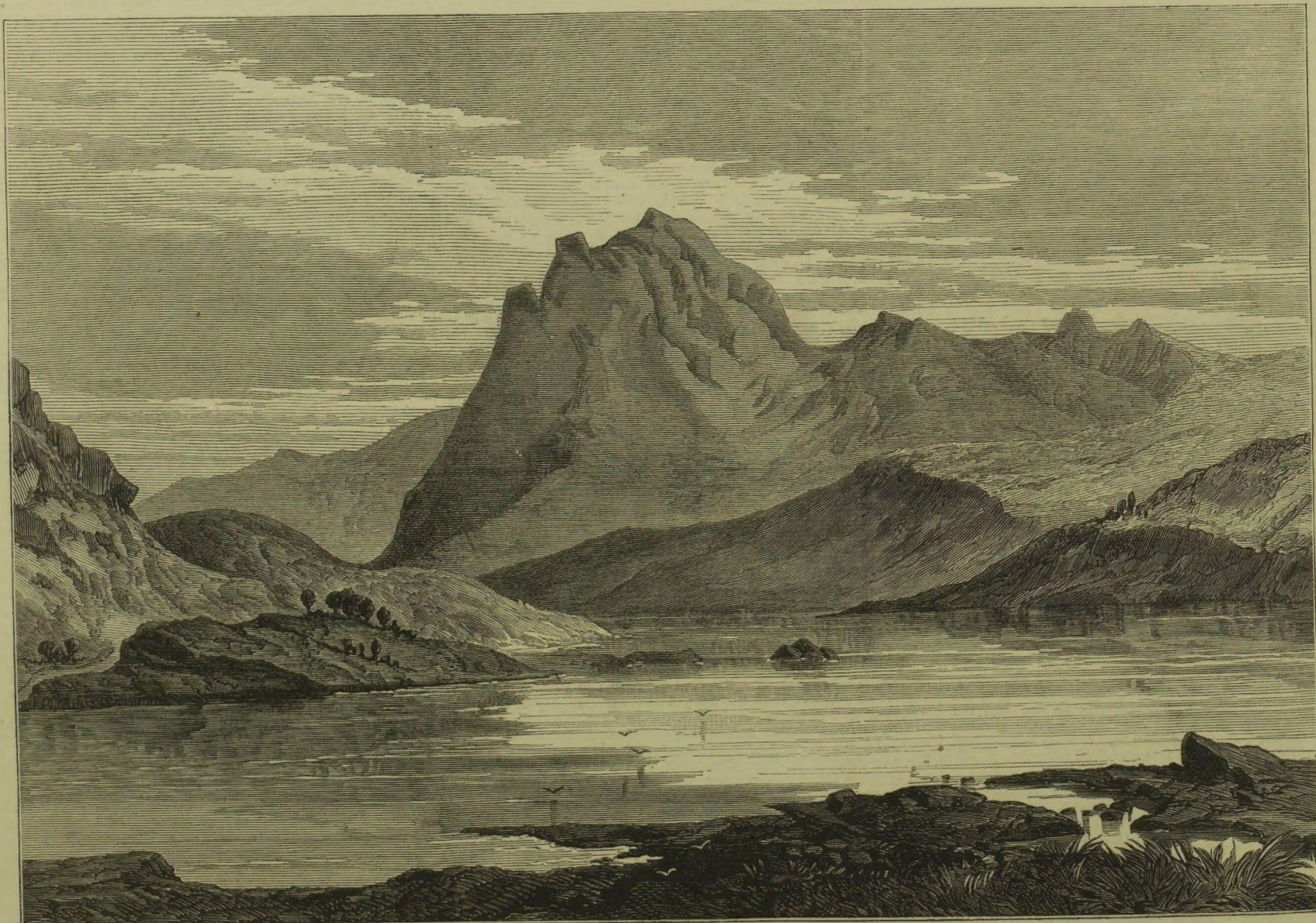
from the House until 1868. In that year the general election saw him returned for Berwick-on-Tweed, which he held until the next appeal to the country, in 1874, when, after having been returned at the head of the four candidates six years previously, he found himself at the bottom of the list, with only half the number of votes recorded for him in 1868. To a Parliamentary career marked by these vicissitudes must be added his Lordship's unsuccessful contest for Stroud last year. From 1859 to 1866 his Lordship was Civil Secretary and Superintendent



VISCOUNT BURY, THE NEW PEER.

of Indian Affairs in Canada; in 1860 he was created a Privy Councillor, and ten years later a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1859 his Lordship was appointed Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, a post which he resigned in 1866. As an author, the new peer is known by his works on "The Exodus of the Western Nations," his "Report on the Condition of the North American Indians," and other political and historical papers. His Lordship's name has been prominently associated with the volunteer movement from its commencement. Being heir to the higher title of Earl of Albemarle, his elevation to the Peerage in the barony of Ashford will only form a temporary addition to the roll of the House. Lord Bury, who married, in 1855, Sophia, daughter of Sir Allan Macnab, Bart., formerly Prime Minister of Canada, has several children.

The portrait of Lord Bury is from a photograph by Messrs. Window and Grove, of Baker-street.



THE PILLAR ROCK MOUNTAIN, ENNERDALE, CUMBERLAND.



THE WAR: M'IVER'S IRREGULARS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE SERVIAN SIDE



THE WAR: ENGLISH SURGEONS GOING TO THE FIGHT OUTSIDE ALEXINATZ.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE SERVIAN SIDE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 21.

The prospects of the peace negotiations now pending in the East of Europe and the result of Marshal MacMahon's tour in the east of France occupy public attention just now. Apropos of the former, the quidnuncs have had a rare tid-bit offered to them by the evergreen M. Emile de Girardin in the columns of *La France*, last Friday, in the shape of a so-styled secret treaty between Germany and Russia, signed by the Chancellors of the two Empires in question. Unfortunately, M. de Girardin has a reputation for a smartness akin to that of Barnum in such matters, and the majority of those who read hesitated to believe. The French Government did not trouble itself to set its subjects right, but indignant denials of the authenticity of the document have arrived from Berlin and St. Petersburg.

Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris last Thursday, and held a Cabinet Council, at which, it is reported, it was decided to do something to keep down the warlike utterances in which the Catholic party have been indulging of late. Several Generals have been rather active in marching the troops under their command to mass, and in having the Papal benediction transmitted to them by telegraph, and this course of action has led, amongst other things, to a Republican meeting at Montmartre to protest against its repetition. On the other hand, the Radical prints, one and all, are bitterly indignant with the Marshal because during the score or more of speeches he delivered during his recent tour he never once mentioned the Republic. The *Droits de l'Homme*, despite the confirmation by the Court of Appeal of the sentence of 3000*fr.* fine and three months' imprisonment recently pronounced against its manager for attacking the Chamber of Deputies, has opened its columns to a most virulent article on the Marshal's strange silence, from the pen of Henri Rochefort.

On Tuesday the President of the Republic started off again to witness the military manoeuvres to be held at Dreux by the Third and Fourth Army Corps, under Generals Deligny and Lebrun. These will probably bring the autumnal military operations to a close. An important addition has been made to the other branch of the service, in the shape of the immense steel-armoured vessel *Redoubtable*, launched at L'Orient on Monday.

The Municipal elections which took place on Sunday have proved generally favourable to the Republicans. M. Marcère has addressed an explanatory circular to the Prefects respecting the election of Maires, which will take place on Oct. 8. These functionaries, save in chief towns, will be chosen by the newly-elected Councillors from amongst their own body.

Sunday's voting for a deputy at Embrun led to no definite result, neither candidate obtaining the requisite absolute majority, though the Conservative candidate, M. de Prunières, had a decided advantage. The Republicans have to deplore the loss of M. Eugène Servan, deputy for the Drôme, who died on Sunday.

Another scandal has been caused by the military authorities failing to pay the usual funeral honours to M. Mounot, a *chef d'escadron*, and member of the Legion of Honour, who was buried at Mont Parnasse last week. M. Mounot, however, who was a literary man as well as a soldier, had stipulated in his will that his remains were to be borne to the grave without any ceremony whatsoever; so the authorities are not so much to blame as in the case of Pélucien David. The remains of Bellini, the composer, were transferred to the new monument erected to his memory at Père-la-Chaise, on Friday, in presence of a large gathering of literary and artistic celebrities.

The new forts around Paris are complete, and they are being armed with breech-loading guns made according to the newest system of siege artillery.

The perpetrators of the horrible tragedy at Marseilles are as yet undiscovered. The Municipal Council of that city are getting alarmed at the frequency of such crimes, and have applied to the Government for the means of increasing the police force.

The works of the International Exhibition are being pushed forward actively. A mammoth captive balloon is to be one of the attractions.

The Seine has been rising during the last few days, and a recollection of the ravages of last year has excited most lively apprehensions in the minds of those living along its banks. There was an extraordinarily high tide at Boulogne, on Monday, accompanied by a westerly wind. Three persons were drowned by the tidal wave while bathing on the beach opposite the Hôtel du Pavillon.

HOLLAND.

The King opened the new Session of the States-General, on Monday, with a speech from the throne, and, after representing the generally favourable condition of the national affairs, announced that the Ministry would present bills relating to reform of the code, the electoral law, primary education, taxation, and the ulterior regulation of the monetary system of the country, including the Dutch East Indies. His Majesty mentioned the war in Acheen, and eulogised the exertions of his army and navy; adding that in all other parts of his East Indian possessions tranquillity prevailed.

The Colonial Minister brought forward the East Indian Budget for 1877 in the second Chamber on Wednesday. The expenditure is estimated at 133,750,000 *fl.*, showing a surplus of 10,000,000 *fl.* The accumulated surpluses from previous Budgets amount to 16,250,000 *fl.*, of which the Government propose to expend 7,750,000 *fl.* in works designed to protect Batavia and Samarang from the danger of inundation, in the improvement of the port of Batavia, and in the construction of railways in Java.

The election of the three candidates from amongst whom the King will choose the President of the Second Chamber was held on Tuesday, M. Dullert, the former President, being almost unanimously placed first on the list.

Further disturbances took place at Amsterdam on Thursday week, when bands of disreputable persons assembled and had to be dispersed by the military, several being injured by sabre cuts and bayonet thrusts.

BELGIUM.

Some of the sections of the Brussels Exhibition were visited by the King on Tuesday; and on the following day, accompanied by the Queen, his Majesty again visited the Exhibition, devoting attention principally to the British section.

The International Geographical Congress at Brussels ended on Thursday week, when Admiral de la Roncière expressed the thanks of the members to the King for his hospitality, to which his Majesty responded by thanking the members for having so readily responded to his appeal.

DENMARK.

By Royal letters patent, the Rigsdag has been convoked for Oct. 2.

AMERICA.

By the official returns of the voting at the recent elections at Maine, it appears that the Republican candidates for the

governorship of the State and the seats in Congress were elected by a majority of 15,459 votes.

A violent storm occurred in the States on Sunday. More than one hundred vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost. Disasters have been reported from all parts of the coast.

In the international rifle-match at Creedmoor the American team was victorious, and the championship trophy was presented to them, yesterday week, in the presence of 8000 persons. The Irish and Scotch teams were enthusiastically cheered. In the return-match between the Americans and the Irish, which was to take place on Thursday, the teams were to consist of six men on each side, who were to fire fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards; Rigby rifles to be used by the Irish, and rifles of home manufacture by the Americans.

The Mormon Bishop Lee has been found guilty of the massacre of Mormon emigrants, which was perpetrated at Mountain Meadow in 1857.

Conflicts have occurred between the whites and blacks in Georgia, in which several persons are said to have been killed.

Thirty-six deaths from yellow fever occurred at Savannah on Wednesday. The number of the sick is now stated to amount to 8000. Half the population have left the town.

CANADA.

A crisis has arisen in the Victoria Ministry. The President of the Executive Council, who opposes Lord Carnarvon's terms for an arrangement between the Dominion Government and British Columbia on the Overland Railway question, has promulgated views differing from those of the Premier on this subject, and has asked leave to resign. This request has been acceded to.

An address has been presented to Lord Dufferin by the farmers of Vancouver Island, representing certain grievances of which they complain in regard to railroad and traffic questions. His Lordship admitted the justice of these representations, and promised they should receive due consideration.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Details of the fighting with the Kaffirs in the Transvaal Republic have been received from Cape Town. An attack made by the Transvaal army upon the Kaffir chief Johannes proved a complete failure. A telegram to the *Times* says:—The defeat of the Transvaal forces by Secoceni is confirmed. President Burgers is in great straits, and has been deserted by most of his men. Few can now be got to join him. The Republic is in a state of disorganisation. The officers have not been paid their salaries for two months, and officials of high standing are asking for British intervention. A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Henry Barkly which confirms this news, and adds that all is quiet at the Cape.

In consequence of the events which have taken place in the Transvaal, our Government has resolved to send reinforcements to the Cape. The steamer *St. Lawrence* has been chartered for this purpose, and will sail with the first detachment of troops either to-day or Monday next.

Mr. T. B. Granville, of Coleman-street, supplies some particulars of the Transvaal Republic in relation to the British Colonies in South Africa which will prove of interest:—"The seat of the disturbance is in and about the Leydenburg district of the Transvaal Republic, a country not under the British rule, but governed by a president and council of its own election. The British Colonies—the Cape, Natal, and Griqualand West (the Diamond Fields)—are not engaged in the war, and will take no part in it except as mediators. Between the Cape and the Transvaal are the Free State (also an independent community) and Natal. Between Natal and the Leydenburg district is a distance of nearly 300 miles. Between the Cape Colony and the seat of war is a distance of 600 miles, and the same may be said of the Diamond Fields. Cape Town is, as the crow flies, 1200 miles from Leydenburg; Port Elizabeth is nearly 900; East London 800; and Durban nearly 500 miles. The disturbed district is, in fact, north-west of the Portuguese settlement of Lorenzo Marques, at Delagoa Bay, and is nearer to the Zambesi than to the Cape Colony."

INDIA.

Generally favourable accounts of the crops, including those of Orissa, are telegraphed from Calcutta. In Behar, however, rain is much wanted on account of the winter rice.

Sir Andrew Clarke will hold at Calcutta, next February, a conference of the representatives of all the State and guaranteed lines of railway in India.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram of news from Sydney to Sept. 5 brings word that the New Zealand Ministry has been reconstituted, and includes three new members.

The Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, ex-Premier, has been appointed Agent-General for New Zealand in London.

It has been determined by the Congress of Silk-Growers to hold its sixth session in Paris, on the occasion of the International Exhibition in 1878.

The ship *Clyde*, 1140 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, sailed from Plymouth, on the 15th inst., for Port Adelaide, with 433 emigrants, including 83 single young female domestic servants.

Dr. Herzog, the Bishop of the Swiss Christian Catholic Church, was, on Monday, consecrated at Rheinfelden by Dr. Reinkens, the German Old Catholic Bishop.

A congress of medical men was opened at Turin on Monday. Signor Coppino, Minister of Public Instruction, the authorities of the city, and many Italian and foreign physicians were present.

The first stone of a new church, to be built in St. Owen's parish, at the north-west corner of Jersey, was laid, on Wednesday afternoon, with much ceremony, by Major-General Norcott, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the island.

According to news from Central-Asia, by a telegram from Taschkend dated Friday last, the vanguard of the Russian troops, commanded by General Scobelev, which was sent in pursuit of the fugitive Kirghese, had advanced, on Aug. 15, as far as Pamir, seventy versts from the Karakulka Sea. The Kirghese are reported to be submitting to the Russians.

Decorations have been conferred by the Emperor of Austria on the military members of the Duke of Connaught's suite in attendance on him during the recent manoeuvres. Major Pickard has received the Cross of a Knight of the Order of Leopold; Brigadier-General Seymour, the cross of a Commander of the Francis Joseph Order, together with the star of the same Order; and Captain Lee, the cross of the Francis Joseph Order.

A treaty of peace has been entered into between the Liberian Government and the natives of the Cape Palmas district, and hostilities have been declared at an end. At one time the natives seemed to entertain the hope that England would render them some assistance; but directions were given by the Foreign Office that every effort should be made to impress upon them the utter groundlessness of such an idea, and they have since yielded.

A new museum, called the Kwastgewerbe Museum, was opened, at Dresden, on the 15th inst. It is an imitation of the South Kensington Museum, and contains a rich collection of artistic furniture, carved wood and ivory, glass and pottery, gold and silver jewellery, metal-work, woven materials, specimens of bookbinding, &c. Similar museums have been established for some time in Austria and Prussia, chiefly with a view of improving the taste of German manufactures.

Her Majesty's ship *Tenedos* is homeward bound, after four years in the Pacific station. On July 20 she was making for the Gulf of Penas when the gale sprung up, which made Cape Tresmontes on lee shore. Towards night it moderated, and Captain Pollard, before turning in for the night, ordered fires to be banked, and the ship to proceed under topsail. She went spinning on at nine knots an hour, the shore being supposed to be thirty miles distant. About two in the morning Lieutenant Graham, officer of the watch, roused the captain, saying he felt uneasy, and asking if the course should be changed or steam got up. Captain Pollard, however, ordered to keep on the same course until four o'clock. Soon afterwards land was sighted close under the lee bow. The helm was instantly ported, and the ship was answering excellently when the lookout man shouted, "Breakers on starboard bow." Lieutenant Graham rushed forward, and through the intense darkness saw a gigantic rock right ahead about 500 yards away. It was instantly seen that she could not clear it by passing towards the open sea, and whether there was any channel between the rock and the mainland could not be even guessed. To venture this was the only chance, however, and Graham, without one moment for reflection, had to act. He shouted, "Helm hard starboard, square yards, clear lower deck, call the captain." Every order was obeyed with lightning alacrity, and there ensued a few moments of intense excitement and suspense. On rushed the *Tenedos* apparently to certain destruction. Less than a minute after she swept through a narrow channel, almost grazing the huge rock on one side, and within a hundred yards of the mainland on the other. Lieutenant Graham was overwhelmed with thanks and congratulations.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The annual session of the National Trades Congress was opened, on Monday, in the Mechanics' Institute, Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Laird, president of the Newcastle and Gateshead Trades Council. It was stated that the programme for the year 1877 included a bill to amend the law of compensation for accidents, so that workmen might obtain damages; a workshop regulation bill for women and children; the extension of the Factory Acts to bleaching and dyeing works; a reform of the magistracy, with special regard to the summary jurisdiction of magistrates; the reform of the Jury Laws, so as to admit workmen as jurymen; the extension of the Employers and Workmen Act to seamen; reform of the Patent Law, reconstruction of the Small Penalties Act, restriction of imprisonment, and an Act to prevent truck by making compulsory weekly payment to workmen in the current coin of the realm. The committee, in reviewing the depressed condition of trade, express a hope that whenever any attempt is made to increase the working hours the men will resolutely oppose it by every legitimate means at their command. There are 119 delegates on the list, most of whom were present.

Mr. J. C. Laird, president, delivered the opening address on Tuesday. Referring to the depressed state of trade, he said the proposal to reduce wages, seeing that so many men were only working half time, was cruel. He dealt with the three assigned causes for the depression—the increased cost of production of raw material, inflation of trade and over-production, and foreign competition, and said the increase in the cost was not so great as had been stated; over-production had taken place during the short-hour period, and there was nothing to fear from foreign competition. He could not understand how masters could find full employment during ten hours for men now on short time. He recommended working men to trust to arbitration, not so much for what it had done, though it had done much, as for what it would be capable of doing in the future.

On Wednesday Mr. Broadhurst read a paper for Mr. Henry Crompton on the codification of the law. A vote of thanks was passed for the paper; and on the motion of Mr. Howell a resolution was carried to the effect that it was the duty of the Government to undertake the construction of a criminal code which would simplify the administration of justice. Mr. Prior moved a resolution expressing a hope that another year would not pass without a reform of the jury system, and affirming that every facility should be given to enable workmen to serve as jurymen. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Allan (London) moved a resolution regretting that the recent report of the Royal Commission on the Factory and Workshop Laws was unsatisfactory, and pledging the Congress to renewed exertion for the purpose of obtaining next Session the simplification, consolidation, and extension of the Factory Act, 1874, to all children, young persons, and women employed in workshops and shops open for the manufacture, sale, and repair of goods, and also in bleaching, dyeing, and finishing works.

A public meeting was held in the Townhall in the evening. Mr. J. Burnett, Mr. G. Potter, and Mr. J. Arch were among the speakers.

On Thursday Mr. Davis, of Birmingham, read a paper on the effectual reform of man and society, by Dr. Henry Travis, by the establishment of self-supporting villages or townships, in which the producers of wealth and of all that is useful for society might work together for the common good. His proposal is to establish from one to four hundred families on from 500 to 2000 acres. Mr. Wallace, Glasgow, moved that sweating in the tailoring, shoemaking, and other trades, was detrimental to the best interests, morally and physically, of those engaged in them, and pledging the Congress to use its influence to suppress the system and bring the homes of out-workers under the notice of the inspectors of workshops.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, on Tuesday, it was stated that the total expense incurred by the city in connection with the Queen's visit to inaugurate the Prince Consort's memorial was £3318—a sum far below what was generally anticipated.

Mr. William Herbert Leveson-Gower, described as a classical tutor, was, on Wednesday, charged at Marlborough-street with unlawfully aiding and abetting a private in the third battalion of Grenadier Guards to desert. He was found at St. George's Barracks, in the uniform of a man named Hayles, who deserted in August last. The prisoner's explanation was that he had exchanged clothes with a soldier, who told him that he had been at Jesus College, Cambridge, and whom he believed to be a gentleman, the man telling him that he had friends in Portland-place from whom he could get assistance if he could go to them in plain clothes. Mr. Flowers, believing that the prisoner had been imposed on, discharged him, but directed him to give his address to the police, in case they might want to communicate with him when the deserter is apprehended.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The road in St. James's Park, between Marlborough-gate and Buckingham-gate, is closed for necessary repairs.

The Court of Common Council has resolved to contribute the cost of the tenor bell in the chimes about to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. Other bells have been provided by the leading City companies.

The Company of Mercers have voted the sum of £150 to the managers of the Colet National Schools (St. Thomas, Arbour-square, Stepney, E.), for the erection of an entrance-porch for girls and infants in Arbour-street West.

The Foresters held their annual fête at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday; and on Thursday the annual fruit and flower show opened here, being continued yesterday and to-day. It is a fine exhibition.

The Inclosure Commissioners have duly certified a scheme for placing Clapham-common under the control of the local board. The common, which is 220 acres in extent, has been purchased for a sum of £18,000, to be dedicated to the use and recreation of the public for ever.

The night schools and evening classes at the Working Men's College at Blackfriars-road will reopen on Monday next; there will be new classes in drawing, Latin, literature, mathematics, grammar, and history. All the classes are open alike to men and women.

Two temporary iron synagogues were consecrated last Saturday afternoon. One is in Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, and the other in Mildmay-road, Canonbury. The Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Adler, officiated at the former synagogue, and the Rev. M. H. Myers at the latter.

A fire took place, on Monday morning, at a house in Mill-street, Hanover-square. The house was destroyed and adjoining property was somewhat damaged. Mrs. Wood and her two daughters, aged fourteen and seven years, were burned to death, and a boy named Croker, who jumped from the second-floor window, was removed to the Middlesex Hospital, suffering seriously from burns and other injuries.

Thursday being the festival of St. Matthew, the Lord Mayor and Corporation paid a state visit to Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street. His Lordship was loudly cheered by the boys. Formerly the annual orations of the "Grecians," the elder students who were about leaving the school for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, were delivered on St. Matthew's Day; but during the last few years they have been delivered on "prize-day."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the second week of September) was 77,333, of whom 34,517 were in workhouses, and 42,816 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 4224, 13,975, and 21,057 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 493, of whom 316 were men, 129 women, and 18 children.

The exhibition of the Prince of Wales's loan collection at the India Museum, South Kensington, will close next Saturday, the 30th inst. In order to give the inhabitants of the East-End an opportunity of seeing the Indian presents, his Royal Highness has directed that they should, on their removal from the India Museum, be exhibited for two or three months in the Bethnal-green Museum. The Prince has further instructed Lord Lyons to communicate to the Duc Decazes his Royal Highness's intention to exhibit his Indian collection at the French Exhibition of 1878.

The ceremonies connected with the formal opening of the medical schools in union with the great London hospitals will take place on Monday, Oct. 2. At the London Hospital there will be a distribution of prizes, with an address by Dr. Andrew Clark, one of the senior physicians. At King's College Hospital the address will be delivered by Dr. Baxter; at St. Thomas's Hospital, by Mr. Francis Mason; at Middlesex Hospital, by Dr. G. H. Evans, M.A., assistant physician; at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, by Dr. Blandford; at Charing-Cross Hospital, by Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce; at Westminster Hospital, Broad-sansbury, by Dr. Allchin; at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, by Dr. Wiltshire; at University College Hospital, Gower-street, by Professor Maudsley, M.D. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital there will be no inaugural address.

In the last twenty years the Board of Works has revised the names of 1916 streets and abolished 6740 names of portions of streets rendered unnecessary on re-numbering the whole street. The board has given new numbers to 143,409 houses. A general index of the names of existing streets has been compiled, and an index of abolished names, and plans of all the revised streets, showing the old and new numbers against the block plan of each house; these plans are bound up in atlas form for reference and the identification of properties. The superintending architect of the board reports the practice followed in numbering houses:—"St. Paul's Cathedral is recognised as a central point, and the numbering of houses, when altered, and also in new streets, begins at the entrance or end of the street nearest to that building; but where both entrances to a street are about equally distant from St. Paul's the numbering begins at the entrance abutting on the most important thoroughfare. Taking, then, the sides of the streets as left and right (assuming that the back is towards St. Paul's), the odd numbers will be assigned to the left-hand side, and the even numbers to the right-hand side. No name is to be used for a street without the approval of the board; and it must be a name consisting, if possible, of one word (with the addition of 'street') not already in use in the metropolis in street nomenclature. Names for terraces or other blocks of houses and sections of streets, usually known as subsidiary names, will not be recognised; nor such names as are already in use for provincial towns and postal places." The superintending architect mentions in his report, in 1875, that, on the suggestion of the vestry of Chelsea, the new approach from Queen's-road West to the river adjoining Chelsea Hospital is named "Tite-street," and the short street connecting the latter with Swan-walk, "Dilke-street;" and under the regulations adopted by the board Chelsea has a species of copyright in these as London street names.

The seventy-six great and small Livery Companies or Guilds of the city of London contain in their list of freemen the following, among other eminent persons:—The Prince of Wales combines the two trades of Fishmonger and Haberdasher; the Dukes of Connaught, Edinburgh, and Cambridge are Fishmongers, as are also Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Samuel Morley, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Russell Gurney, Sir A. D. Sassoon, and the Barons Lionel and Nathan Rothschild; the Marquis of Lorne and Baron Heath are Grocers; Lord Beaconsfield, Sir Richard Baggally, Q.C., M.P., Sir Moses Montefiore, and Sir Anthony Rothschild are Merchant Tailors; Sir T. G. A. Parkyns is a Cook, while the Rev. C. Q. Jackson and Sir David Salomons are Coopers; Mr. Justice Lush and the Recorder for Manchester are Curriers; Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Ward Hunt, Rear-Admiral Sir John Hay,

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray are Feltmakers; Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., Mr. W. H. Peek, M.P., and Sir Thomas Gabriel are Goldsmiths; Mr. Ayrton and Sir Charles Whetham are Leathersellers; ten clergymen, including a bishop, together with the Lord Mayor, Colonels Palmer and Holmes, and Mr. James Watney, M.P., belong to the Liveries of the Drapers, Mercers, and Haberdashers; Mr. Goschen, Archdeacon Jennings, Sir A. Lusk, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. R. N. Phillips, Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Hart Dyke, M.P., and the Hon. Stuart Wortley are Spectacle Makers. Among the Turners Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Samuel Baker, Mr. John Macgregor, Sir William Armstrong, Sir Gilbert Scott, and David Chadwick, M.P., appear. Sir George Elliot, Sir Charles Bright, and Colonel Burdett are Needle Makers; the Rev. A. C. Ranger is a Pewter-Pot Maker; Mr. Digby Seymour and the Vicar of Wandsworth are Plumbers; while Sir Hardinge Giffard is a Saddler; Sir W. H. Humphreys is a Tallow Chandler; Sir Francis Hicks is a Salter; and the Revs. H. Wadmore and E. Burbridge are Skinners. Among others, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Gilbert Campbell, Sir P. M'C. de Colquhoun, Colonel Dyot, Hon. A. G. J. Ponsonby, and Colonel Sir H. Wilmot represent the Coachmakers.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barrow, George Staunton, to be Vicar of Stowmarket with Stowupland. Bartlett, John; Rector of Gerrans. Blackmore, J. C.; Perpetual Curate of St. Katharine's, Felton-common Hill. Bradley, George Granville; Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty. Brewer, John Sherren; Rector of Toppsfield, Essex. Clarke, Charles Leopold Stanley; Rector of Be xhill. Clowes, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Bishops-Sutton. Crosswell, Robert James; Vicar of Timberscombe. Cure, Capel; Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. Derrig, Hugh; Perpetual Curate of Mungisidale, Cumberland. Fleming, James; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty. Flood, S.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Leicester. Forbes, John Gregory; Sole Charge of Lydd, Kent. Golding, Samuel; Rector of Ousby, Cumberland. Gooch, Philip Sherlock; Rector of Benacre with Easton Bayant with North Hales, Suffolk. Haly, Nicholas; Vicar of Laneast. Hatten, C. W.; Rector of St. John the Evangelist's, Bodle-street Green. Hopkins, George Hanslip; Rector of Wick St. Mary. Kittoe, Edward Hooper; Surrogate in the Diocese of Worcester. Layton, Henry; Minister of St. Stephen's, Hounslow. McCall, John Henry Grice; Rector of Scaleby, Cumberland. McMillan, John McArthur; Chaplain of Whitehaven Workhouse. Mountain, Jacob; Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks. Randolph, F.; Rector of Pelham Brent, near Buntingford, Hertfordshire. Richardson, Joseph George; Rector of Middleton St. George. Scott, John Anker; Vicar of Heskell, Cumberland. Sheldon, R. V.; Rural Dean of North Meols and Ormskirk. Slight, Frederick Goode; Perpetual Curate of Woodborough. Stanley, the Hon. Algernon Charles; Incumbent of the new district of Holy Cross, St. Pancras. Strong, William Arthur; Vicar of Bradninch. Ward, John Meire; Vicar of Clapham with Austwick, Lancaster. Watts, Percival James; Vicar of Kirtling. Webb, W. J. W.; Rector of Allhallows', Goldsmith-street, Exeter. Williams, D.; Canon in St. David's Cathedral. Williams, D.; Rector of Myddfa, —Guardian.

The Earl of Devon, in addition to subscribing £100 towards endowing a new Cornish bishopric, has expressed his readiness to create a rent-charge of £50 on his estate towards the immediate foundation of the bishopric.

A fine new church at Laxton was recently consecrated by the Archbishop of York. Among the many features worthy of notice, is a splendid Munich window, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Messrs. Mayer.

A new church is about to be erected for the Alexandra district of the parish of Beckenham, on a site which has been given by Mr. Albermarle Cator. The building fund has been greatly augmented by donations from Mr. Francis Peek and other owners of property in the neighbourhood.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Matthew, Bolton, which contains 1001 sittings, 514 of them being free. It has cost £10,000, and it will serve a population of 8000 souls, leaving 12,000 still under the care of the Vicar of St. George's.

The Church of All Saints', Great Marlow, was reopened on Thursday week, after the addition of a chancel, designed by Mr. J. O. Scott. It contains five handsome windows by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls, the principal one being a memorial to the late Bishop Milman, who was once Rector of the parish. It has cost £420, the money having been raised by subscriptions. Another window is to the memory of Sir W. Clayton, and the remaining three to members of the Wethered family. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Bishop of Manchester, speaking at Ramsbottom, last Saturday night, referred to Mr. Irving's recent performance of Hamlet, at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. He had, he said, learned with delight that 17,000 persons in Manchester had gone to see Mr. Irving act that character, into which he had thrown new life. Whether Mr. Irving's reading was the true one or not it was not for him to say; but he knew Mr. Irving was a great actor, and it was an ennobling thing to see Hamlet played by him.

A bazaar was recently held in the grounds at Shenton Hall, arranged by Major and Mrs. Wollaston and Lady Arbuthnot, in aid of the restoration of Shenton church. The Countess Howe, the Hon. Mrs. Smythe, and Lady Caroline Eustace were among those present. Mrs. Millington Knowles and Mrs. Bourne contributed a large collection of beautiful and valuable articles, which were all disposed of to great advantage. The former, in addition, sent some splendid fruit and flowers, as also did the Countess Baltazzi (Higham Grange), Mrs. Townshend (Caldecote-hill), and Mr. T. Tavener. The refreshment table was principally supplied by the parishioners and neighbours. A cricket-match, for the bazaar, was played by eleven of Shenton and the neighbourhood and Mr. Tavener's eleven; and an excellent dinner was served in the tent, furnished by Messrs. Abel, Crofts, and Drackley.

The Bishop of Carlisle, in his inaugural address at the opening of the Diocesan Conference, on Thursday week, referred to the proposed union between Wesleyans and Churchmen. He defended the position of a bishop from the aspersions of those who seemed to think that a certain amount of evil was necessarily associated with that office. In his concluding remarks he gave reasons why he believed that the Church of England was deeply loved and revered by millions. At the evening sitting a resolution in favour of the Bishop of Peterborough's scheme respecting ecclesiastical dilapidations was carried. The conference was occupied, yesterday week, with a discussion of the burials question, which lasted all day. The result was a resolution asking the Government to take up the subject with a view to its settlement, and that in such settlement the rights of the Church of England may be completely preserved, as being of the highest importance to the nation at large. A proposal, in the form of a rider, that Nonconformists should be admitted to officiate in churchyards, had only four hands held up in its favour.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a circular letter to the Bishops of the Anglican communion abroad re-

questing their views as to the holding of another Pan-Anglican Synod in 1878. The following is the text:—"Right Reverend Brother,—A wish has been expressed by many Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, by the Bishops of the Canadian Dominion, and by the West Indian Bishops, that a second conference of our brethren should be held at Lambeth. Before I decide upon the important step of inviting the Bishops of our communion throughout the world to assemble at Lambeth, I have thought it right, after consultation with the Bishops of England, to give all our brethren an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the expediency of convening such a conference at this time, and upon the choice of the subjects which ought to engage its attention if it be convened. I therefore beg leave to intimate to you our readiness to hold a conference at Lambeth in or about the month of July, 1878, if it shall seem expedient after the opinions of all our brethren have been ascertained; and I need scarcely assure you that your advice is earnestly desired, and will be respectfully considered. May I ask, for our guidance, whether you are willing and are likely to be able to attend the conference yourself? Those who were present at Lambeth in 1867 thankfully acknowledged that, through the blessing of Almighty God, the Bishops of the various branches of the Anglican Communion were drawn together in closer bonds of brotherly love and sympathy. The help and comfort which are due from the branches of Christ's Church to each other are more readily rendered the more fully each is made acquainted with the wants of the rest. In this time of religious activity and increased intercourse between all parts of the world there is greater need than ever of mutual counsel among the Bishops of our widely-extended Communion. The Bishops of England, therefore, earnestly ask you to join with them in prayer that we may all be guided to a wise decision on this important matter, and, if it should be resolved to hold the conference, that its deliberations may issue in greater peace and strength and energy to the whole Church of Christ. Anxiously awaiting your answer, I remain your faithful brother and servant in Christ, A. C. CANTUAR."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It has been arranged that the Cavendish College at Cambridge shall be opened on Oct. 26 by the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, assisted by Viscount Sandon, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Mr. W. Forster, M.P.

The Rev. G. C. Bell, the new Master of Marlborough, took up his residence there on Saturday.

The Rev. Thomas Newton, B.A., has been appointed Vice-principal of the North Wales Training College, Carnarvon, vacant through the resignation of the Rev. T. L. Jones, B.A.

The next Oxford local examinations will begin on Monday, May 28, 1877, at two o'clock p.m., simultaneously at the following places:—London,* Bath,* Birmingham,* Boston,* Brighton,* Cheltenham,* Elmham, Gloucester, Hastings and St. Leonards,* Launceston,* Leeds,* Leicester,* Lincoln,* Liverpool,* Manchester, Margate,* Nottingham,* Rochester,* Salisbury,* Southampton,* Southwark, Streatham Hill,* Swansea,* Sydenham,* Taunton,* Truro,* Watford,* West Buckland, Windermer, Wrexham. At those places marked with an asterisk girls will be examined.

The Cambridge local examinations begin on Monday, Dec. 11, at nearly one hundred centres in different parts of the country, and six of the colonies. Forms of entry can be had of the local secretaries at the centres of examination, and these have to be returned to the local secretaries on or before Oct. 10, together with the Universities and local fees.

The theological department in connection with King's College, London, will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 3, when the new scheme, which it is hoped will promote an increase in the number of candidates for holy orders, will come into operation. Hitherto it has been the custom to require students who are seeking the Divinity Testimonium, which is accepted by most of the Bishops in the place of a University degree, to attend the theological course, which extends over two years. The council have now determined to offer facilities through their college for the admission of young men into the ministry of the Church who are at present engaged in other professions, and to whom it is not convenient at once to abandon them. Students of this order, under the new arrangement, will have the opportunity of attending lectures during the evenings of two years, and will then be expected to take the ordinary course of attending all lectures during the third year, as in the case of the students under the old régime. Subject to a satisfactory examination, the Divinity Testimonium will be accorded to them, and they will be entitled to present themselves to the Bishop for ordination.

Last Friday's *Gazette* notifies that letters patent have been issued declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Arts and Bachelor and Doctor in Law, Medicine, and Music, hereafter to be granted or conferred by the University of New Zealand, shall be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom and in the colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of the said United Kingdom.

The Devon County School, West Buckland, near Barnstaple, on Wednesday, held their annual prize-day, when the speakers included Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Ducie, Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., Sir Fowell Buxton, M.P., Mr. Montague Bere, Q.C., the Rev. Prebendary Brereton, the Rev. Prebendary Percival, and the Rev. Prebendary Karslake. Sir Thomas Acland proposed "Prosperity to the Devon County School," and referred to what had been done for the advancement of middle-class education throughout England, but particularly in Devonshire, where it had been especially supported by the party which Sir Stafford Northcote had called destructive. He believed Lord Clinton, who succeeded that excellent man Lord Lyttelton, was a very sensible man, and was carrying on the work of extending these old institutions with admirable discretion and good sense. He referred, as an example of what should be done, to the recent method in which an old and wasted endowment was dealt with at a meeting held at Dunster. There a great number of exhibitions of £5 would be available to boys and girls in elementary schools to continue their education beyond a period which their parents could otherwise afford to send them; and, as time went on and the funds became sufficient, there would be exhibitions of £20 to enable them to attend middle-class schools and commence a career which would promise advancement in life. Sir Thomas thought that the work of the Endowed Schools Commission should be turned to utilising other old institutions in a similar way.—The West Buckland Middle Class School, established mainly through the instrumentality of the late Earl Fortescue and Prebendary Brereton, has met with so much success that it has been found necessary to enlarge the building, and a new wing has been erected, which will provide accommodation for about 140 additional pupils. The new wing was formally opened on Wednesday.



THE WAR: THE EVACUATION OF ALEXINATZ.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE SERVIAN SIDE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

While the great army of "Tall Talkers," from the Land's End to John o' Groat's, are pouring forth torrents of more or less wild and windy verbiage about the Eastern Question, the studious and contemplative mind (I assume that such a mental state is not wholly non-existent) may find this week two elements of consolation—first, in the admirably sensible and stateswoman-like letter in which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts sets forth her reasons for declining to be present at a "Bulgarian Atrocity" meeting; and, next, in the reports of the proceedings at the Congress of Orientalists at St. Petersburg. You may, perhaps, be unable to discern any close connection between the strictly logical yet tender-hearted epistle of the Baroness and the abstruse deliberations of the learned philologists (or philologists?) assembled at Petropolis; yet to trace a parallel between them is easy to me. I recognise in both the presence of that inestimable quality, Judicial Calmness—the rare faculty of dismissing the trouble of a vain and giddy world, and concentrating the attention on substantial and useful truths. I have always admired that French philosopher who lived in Paris, and in the Faubourg St. Honoré, next door to Maximilian Robespierre, throughout the horribly momentous year 1793; and who, in his old age, being asked by his grandchildren to tell them something about the Reign of Terror, replied that he had no information to give them on the subject—"parceque," he explained, "*dans ce temps là je m'occupais de la conchologie.*"

One of the most interesting papers read before the Orientalists at St. Petersburg seems to have been one by Professor Oppert, "On the Contracts of Sale preserved among the Assyrian Tablets." It is said that the most ancient fragment of Assyrian writing is in the form of a brick payable to bearer; and that the Assyrian contract tablets were written with a peculiar stylus on soft clay. The seller wrote not only his name, but sealed the argillaceous argument with his thumb-nails and the imprint of his finger-tips; and the Orientalists are of opinion that there is extant on a bill the impression of the very fingers of Sennacherib. I wonder if the Assyrian Monarch, in so "making his mark," had any prophetic forethought of the burden of Allan Ramsay's charming ballad, "There's my thumb, I'll ne'er beguile thee." Such a mode of sigillation was prevalent many thousands of years after Sennacherib, for do we not find Sydney Smith facetiously remarking that his ancestors always sealed their letters with their thumbs?

A deservedly high tribute was paid at the Congress to the distinguished merits as an Assyriologist of the lamented Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, whose untimely end recalls, in many respects, the equally premature end, at Damascus, of Mr. Buckle. "Oh, my book, my book!" murmured, on his deathbed, the illustrious historian of Civilisation in Europe. And kindred regrets may have flitted across the mind of the poor young Assyrian scholar whose life-work, so nobly begun, was so sternly cut short. The internal evidence, as yet received, concerning the circumstances of Mr. George Smith's death would seem to lead to the inference that he succumbed to bodily hardships and privations which his constitution was not strong enough to overcome. He died, apparently, of bad food, and not enough of that; but a most painful impression will arise in the public mind from a letter written to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Captain Richard Burton, the famous linguist and explorer. Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, and formerly of Damascus, takes very little pains to disguise his suspicion that Mr. George Smith was poisoned by the envious Turkish authorities. According to Captain Burton, Essaad Pasha, "the only just or impartial Wali, or Governor-General of Syria, known during the last decade, died, so popular belief holds, of a cup of *café amaro* administered at Smyrna." *Ceteris paribus*, poisoning being the "popular way of silencing the critic in the East," Mr. George Smith was made away with. I had rather believe that poor Mr. George Smith perished from the lack of any coffee and similar creature comforts.

Touching the *P. M. G.*, I note that the accomplished musical critic of that journal has been discussing the long-vexed question as to how Count Rodolfo, in the "Sonnambula," should most appropriately be dressed. "We have seen him," says the critic, "attired in undress military uniform; in black clothes, with a military cap; in full-dress uniform of blazing red and gold; and in travelling garments, more or less fantastically cut." In the "Sonnambula," as at present performed by Mr. Carl Rosa's English Opera Company at the Lyceum, it seems that the Count, as presented by Mr. Celli, wears "a rich black costume of the eighteenth century, with a cocked hat by way of head gear;" and to this information the critic of the *Pall Mall Gazette* adds the remark that the time and place at which the action of the "Sonnambula" occur are not generally known. Now, I should say that, no precise indices being given, the gentleman who wrote the libretto to Bellini's opera wished it to be understood that the time and place of the story were contemporaneous and identical with the epoch and the region in which he lived. Let us say that the period was between 1825 and 1835, and the district Austrian Lombardy or the Austrian Tyrol—the Trentino, for example, or the mountainous country about Como. If this hypothesis be possible, the blot as to costume would seem to have been most accurately hit by Signor Campobello (the Cam's are coming), who, at Her Majesty's Opera a season or two since, played Count Rodolfo in a superb Austrian cavalry uniform—a white tunic trimmed with fur, and scarlet pantaloons, the whole richly braided with gold. There would be plenty of historical precedents for such a costume; seeing that, at the period in question—and, indeed, for a long time afterwards—many of the youthful members of the Italian nobility, all ardent patriots as they were, did not disdain to take service in the Austrian army. There lies before me a number of the *Osservatore Triestino*, published so recently as the month of June, 1866, in which the death is recorded of "Guglielmo Barone di Battaglia del Dominio Veneto," fighting on the Austrian side against the Prussians. Count Rodolfo might have been fitly the prototype of "Guglielmo Barone di Battaglia." A splendidly martial name. Poor young gentleman!

As it happens, this question of a tunic and pantaloons—excuse me if I blush; excuse me if my pen begins to "twiddle" nervously between my fingers—calls up a much more important, not to say a portentous, not to say an appalling, clothes topic in connection with the "American Ladies' Free-Dress League," just held at Philadelphia. It is the opinion of Mrs. Mary E. Tillotson, of Vineland, New Jersey, embodied in a series of solemnly-framed and publicly-submitted resolutions, that the present fashionable dress of women is "unnatural, and incompatible with health and exercise;" that it is "inhuman in form, in the infliction of obstacles to locomotion and respiration;" that woman has an indefeasible right "to use her own mind, skill, and taste in forming comfort-favouring, labour-lightening, and life-preserving garments;" and, finally, "that such garmenture should be of dual form for the legs as well as the arms, as their use and all

reason indicate; that the prejudices against trousers for women is based on ignorance and tyranny, is fostered by many vicious and sordid motives, and ought to be banished from the earth by the full sanction and fearless effort of all good people."

Not for worlds would I presume to try conclusions on the "garmenture" question with Mrs. Mary E. Tillotson, of Vineland, New Jersey, *Dixie's torrent, et Jupiter hostis*; and I should get little beyond moral annihilation by arguing with a strong-minded championess of the American Free-Dress League. Yet, in my time I have had something to do with that Bloomerism of which the present Philadelphia agitation seems to be an attempted revival. I had the honour, once upon a time, to be acquainted with Mrs. Dexter, whose self-appointed mission it was to popularise in this country the Turkish trousers crusade of Mrs. Amelia Bloomer. In the days when I was an artist (and a very bad artist) Mrs. Dexter was good enough to sit to me in a varied selection of Bloomer costumes; and, now and again, rummaging in old print-shop portfolios, I come across a faded lithograph from a drawing I made—not as a caricature, but in serious good faith—five-and-twenty years since of the various aspects of Bloomerism. You remember how the "movement" collapsed. You remember the Bloomer balls and the Bloomer barmaids. Mrs. Merrifield, in her admirable "History of Dress," first published in the *Art-Journal*, held that Bloomerism was abstractedly laudable, and might have become practically beneficent had the movement for dress reform begun with the upper classes, and so permeated through the subsidiary strata of society. But the Duchesses declined to set the initiative, and Bloomerism became a byword and a scoff.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The autumn meeting of this institute has been held at Leeds this week.

Though the Iron and Steel Institute has now assumed considerable dimensions, it has only been established a comparatively short time. It had its origin in a communication submitted by Mr. John Jones, who is now the general secretary, to a meeting of the north of England Iron trade, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the autumn of 1868, suggesting the desirability of establishing a technical institute for the iron and steel trades. The institute was formally constituted in February, 1869, and the Duke of Devonshire delivered an inaugural address in London in the following June. The members are drawn from all the iron districts of Great Britain; and, while the annual meetings take place in London, the summer meetings assemble in the provinces. Middlesbrough, Merthyr, Dudley, Glasgow, Liège, Barrow, and Manchester have successively been visited. The progress of the institute in point of numbers has been most marked. In 1869 there were 292 members, and now they number 1000. Mr. H. Bessemer was the second president; Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., the third; and Mr. W. Menelaus, who is widely known as one of the best practical ironmakers in the country, now presides. The council wish it to be distinctly understood that the institute does not entertain questions involving wages or trade disputes. In appointing committees that have reported upon mechanical puddling in England, upon the distribution of iron ores in Great Britain, and upon the working of the Dunk's furnaces in the United States, the institute has rendered signal service to the great industries it represents.

On Monday a preliminary meeting was held at the Queen's Hotel, at which members of the council only were present; and at four p.m. the election of members took place as usual. Mr. Menelaus, of Dowlais, president of the institute for 1875-6, took the chair.

The proceedings were opened, on Tuesday morning, in the Civil Court, at the Townhall, under the presidency of Mr. W. Menelaus. There was a numerous attendance. The Mayor welcomed the members of the institute to the town of Leeds. The president thanked his Worship for the welcome which had been extended to the members on the occasion of their visit to Leeds. Here they would be able to see manufactured the finest iron in the world. Further, they would see it worked up by their engineering friends with a skill which was unsurpassed. Dr. Siemens was elected president for next year. Three papers were read, the first being by Professor Greene, on the Geological Features of Yorkshire. In the discussion which followed it was stated that a coal bed of 15,000 acres had been discovered in the Barnsley district. Mr. Dove read a paper on the Iron Trade of North Lincolnshire, and Mr. Jones (secretary of the institute) one on Technical Education.

In the afternoon the annual meeting of the British Iron Trade Association took place in the Townhall, when Mr. G. T. Clark, of Dowlais, the president, delivered an address. A deputation, including Mr. Samuelson and Mr. Lowthian Bell, was appointed to visit Continental cities and endeavour to promote free-trade views with regard to English iron.

There was a numerous attendance on Wednesday, Mr. Menelaus, who presided, proposed that the meeting authorise the secretary to communicate with the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881, and to impress upon them the desirability of employing the funds at their disposal in such a manner as will afford the means of giving special assistance to provincial science colleges and kindred institutions in preference to spending the money as proposed by the Commissioners. Mr. Bell, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried. The president read a letter which had been received by Mr. L. Bell from the Motala Iron and Steel Company, inviting the institute to hold its next meeting at Motala, in Sweden. Mr. Richard Howson read a paper on welding iron. A paper was also read on rotary furnaces by Mr. H. Kirk (Worthington). A discussion followed the reading of the two papers. The president said the first paper was intended to show that very excellent results could be produced by the old-fashioned mode of building up puddled bars. The other paper dealt more particularly with mechanical puddling. Mr. Bell, M.P., also spoke.

On Thursday Mr. Bushley Britten, of Redhill, Surrey, read a paper on the Utilisation of Blast-Furnace Slag, with its Heat, for the manufacture of Glass. He said that, in experiments which have been made, some hundreds of specimens of glass have been produced, and many different kinds of slag tested, but all with the same encouraging result.

Delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations in the West Midland district held a conference at Southport on Tuesday. It was stated that there were thirty associations in the union, representing 10,000 members.

The Dublin Corporation have resolved to present a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant praying that Whitefield House, Phoenix Park, should be set apart as a summer residence for future Lord Mayors of the city.

A meeting of Welsh and English Baptists was held at Cardiff on Wednesday, presided over by Mr. Justice Lush. The Rev. Thomas Thomas, D.D., resigned the presidency of Pontypool College, which he had held for forty years; all the churches in Wales subscribed towards a testimonial, and a sum of £2000 was raised.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The verdict of accidental death returned by the Coroner's jury summoned to determine the cause of death of the persons killed by the explosion in the Thunderer, though, we believe, satisfying the justice of the case, does not appear altogether to satisfy the press or the public. Such accidents, it is felt, ought not to occur; and, if they do occur, it is concluded that there must be fault somewhere, which, if it exists, should be dragged to the light of day. On all hands it is admitted that the workmanship and materials of the exploded boiler were excellent. But, by a remarkable coincidence, the stop valve of that boiler had been omitted to be opened, while the safety valves were at the same moment inoperative, and so the boiler was burst by the excessive pressure of the steam shut within it. As regards the cause of the inoperative condition of the safety valves, some of the members of the scientific committee appointed to investigate the matter conclude that the refusal of the valves to act was caused by the unequal expansion of the valves and seats which caused the two valves simultaneously to stick fast. But other members of the committee reject that explanation, and attribute the inoperative condition of the valves to some cause which, acting on both valves alike, simultaneously jammed them. About forty years ago the boiler of the Archimedes exploded from the spindles of both valves having been simultaneously jammed in consequence of the change of figure in the boiler when steam was raised; and, although from the configuration of the Thunderer's valves, no such cause could be operative there, the probability, it is felt, is that the accident is due to some cause which in preventing one valve from acting simultaneously prevented the other. Sticking from expansion is a rare and independent cause, not likely to be operative in two valves of the same chest at the same moment of time. It is three years since the machinery of the Thunderer was completed. The vessel has since been laid up, and the Admiralty were responsible for its being kept in good condition.

New York is supplied with water from the Croton river, many miles distant. The water is conducted through a subterranean aqueduct intended to shield the water from the effects of frost; and the work, on the whole, has been successful. But the numerous repairs which the aqueduct required was found to interfere with the regularity of the supply, and it is now intended to construct a second aqueduct, which will derive its supply of water from the same source.

Traction-engines are now being used for all the purposes for which portable engines have heretofore been used, and for several others besides, one of which is reaping. A reaping-machine of the Bell type is supported by suitable angle-irons in advance of the engine, and is driven by a pitch-chain. A crane is attached to the engine, which lifts the reaping-machine off the ground when not required to be at work; and, the machine being lowered down before the engine, a strip of corn of about 11 ft. in breadth is cut at the rate of three miles an hour. At the end of the field the machine is lifted off the ground till the traction-engine gets itself into position for another cut; and so the operation proceeds, the machine supplying the cutting apparatus, and the traction-engine the motive power.

The inner bark of the baobab-tree is found to furnish an excellent fibre for the manufacture of paper, and, unlike other trees, the baobab does not appear to be injured by the removal of the bark, which soon grows again, and it is reckoned, may be removed every eight years. The bark after being beaten is dried in the sun and done up in bundles for exportation. The bark of young trees produces the best paper.

Not only in Japan, but also in America, paper is used for many purposes that are still unusual with us. One of these is the manufacture of barrels and pails, which, instead of being made of many pieces of wood, are made either in one piece or in a few pieces of paper. The material of which the paper is made may be wood. But, by its mastication and manipulation, the wood is moulded into paper with a very important saving in material, and with a lighter, stronger, and more perfect product. Such paper is in reality artificial wood, and such materials may be mixed with it, when in a state of disintegration, as will make it stronger and better than the natural wood would be.

The *British Journal of Photography* gives detailed instructions for photographing on wood blocks. If it is desired to get rid of the thin film of collodion, it may be easily dissolved off by a mixture of ether and alcohol before the application of the fixing solution.

A writer in the *Scientific American* states that he has found, by experiment, that the portions of Crooke's radiometer on which the light falls are in a different electrical condition from those portions on which it does not fall. This opens a new field for speculation, should the fact be confirmed by subsequent inquirers.

The chemical officers attached to the laboratory at Somerset House have recently issued a report on their analysis of butter. They find that the easiest way of determining the purity of butter is to ascertain its specific gravity when melted at the temperature of 100 deg. Fahr. The specific gravity of butter, they find, seldom falls below 910, whereas the specific gravity of animal fat varies from 902 to 904. Butter, therefore, is more dense than fat. But it is only when melted that its density can be properly ascertained.

The question of high speeds upon railways seems to be attracting a good deal of attention at present. The directors of the Great Western Railway have issued orders to the effect that the train known as the "Flying Dutchman" shall not be driven over what may be considered the more dangerous parts of the line at a higher speed than forty miles an hour; and for a defective line a limitation of the speed is no doubt advisable. But why should the line be suffered to become defective? With a really strong and sound permanent way, and good engines, a high rate of speed is not dangerous, provided that the traffic is properly worked. But here we come to the most prolific source of railway accidents—irregularities in the time, and shunting luggage-trains when express-trains are due. Railway companies should be permitted to fix such times for the arrival of their trains as they think fit. But they should be fined in every case in which that time is not kept, except in the case of unavoidable accident, the *onus probandi* of which should rest upon them.

An artificial German silver may be made by melting together 72.25 parts copper, 16.57 parts manganese, 8.75 parts zinc, and 2.43 parts iron. It possesses a somewhat yellowish tint, but takes a fine polish, and does not oxidise in water.

If a statue of plaster-of-paris be coated with white dammar varnish, and be then dusted over with powdered glass, it will have the appearance of alabaster. If dusted over with powdered mica, it will have the appearance of Carrara marble. In Afghanistan and the Punjab a very common mode of internal decoration is to draw figures in adhesive varnish, which are then dusted over with powdered mica, and the pattern stands forth as if worked in frosted silver. Such a method of ornamentation is both cheap and durable, as, unlike silver, the mica does not tarnish or lose its colour. No doubt brilliant effects could be produced by combining the mica with some of the aniline dyes.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The quiet of the "off day" at Doncaster was very welcome after the bustle and excitement attendant on the St. Leger, especially as the sport was remarkably good, and some of the finishes were fought out to the last stride. The popular Portland Plate produced a field of twenty-three, and, of course, we had the usual wearisome delay at the post. For fully an hour Mr. McGeorge vainly endeavoured to get them away, and, during the whole of that time, rain fell with almost tropical violence, and those who had gone to the top of the Stand, and found all the staircases blocked up when they attempted to seek shelter, experienced a very bad time of it. At last a moderate start was effected, and Lollypop (7 st. 6 lb.), getting away with the lead, was never caught, though Brigg Boy (7 st. 6 lb.) came with a rush at the finish, and was only beaten by a neck. Lizzie Distin (6 st.) was third; but Grassendale (7 st. 3 lb.), who was backed down to 4 to 1 prior to the start, never gave his backers any hope. Sleipnir did battle for Lord Falmouth instead of Lady Golightly in a six-furlong sweepstakes for two-year-olds. He is a nice-looking colt by Lord Lyon—Liberia, and has been reported to be the best favourite in Matthew Dawson's stable. We feel sure that he will never prove worthy of such a high reputation; still, no attention need be paid to his running on this occasion, as he was not half fit, and Archer evidently had orders not to distress him. Ernest started favourite; but, in spite of his good performances, he is not a taking colt, being coachy, and too much like his sire, General Peel. Dee and Chamant both had penalties, and the course was too long for the former, so it will not do to make too much of the victory of the colt by Adventurer—Lina; still, it was so easily achieved, and he is capable of so much improvement, that he is likely to be one of the winter favourites for the Derby. As All Heart had only Omega and La Seine to beat in the Scarborough Stakes, and received weight from each of them, it appeared pretty certain that he would at length lose his maidenhood. It was not to be, however, as, after looking all over a winner, he fairly stood still at the finish, and let Omega, who had been in trouble from the bend, catch and beat him by a neck. If he could get half a dozen lengths the best of the start in a half-mile race at Croydon or Bromley, he might manage to win a £50 plate; but that appears about the extent of his abilities, and it seems useless to keep such a brute in training. A splendid piece of riding by J. Osborne just landed Thorn home for the Alexandra Plate, in which Kaleidoscope, who was in receipt of 26 lb., stayed far better than could have been anticipated.

Proceedings on the Cup day commenced with the Westmoreland Stakes, in which Trappist, though carrying the top weight, galloped right away from his field, and finished alone. The Prince of Wales's Plate was the Portland Plate over again on a smaller scale, and once more Lollypop (8 st.) and Brigg Boy (7 st. 4 lb.) finished first and second, the Duke of Hamilton's colt winning very easily indeed, though meeting Brigg Boy on 10 lb. worse terms than on the previous day. Lollypop has grown into a very fine colt, and is likely to do great things over the T.Y.C. The betting on the Cup during the morning made it apparent that Kisser and New Holland would be absentees; and the field was composed of Controversy, Craig Millar, Hampton, Bersaglier, and Charon, the last-named of whom ran in the Duke of Hamilton's colours, his Grace having purchased him prior to the race. Controversy appeared to hold Craig Millar quite safe, on the Edinburgh running, as they met on precisely the same terms again; but Hampton was made favourite, and all five were backed with more or less spirit. In the parade before the Stand nothing pleased as much as Controversy, who strolled round as sedately as an old hunter; Bersaglier also gained many friends, and seemed none the worse for his severe race on the Tuesday; but Craig Millar, who has grown little since last season, was dull in his coat, and looked stale and jaded. We have never seen a worse run Cup race. Charon's special mission was to make the running, which he did at a slow canter, and, after passing the stand, Constable had to pull Controversy nearly round to keep him in the rear. After this Hampton made one or two feeble attempts to improve the pace; but they did not begin to gallop until about six furlongs from home, at which point Craig Millar and Controversy were still a long way in the rear. They all took close order as they turned into the straight, and in another stride or two Lord Rosebery's horse took the lead, and appeared to be winning easily until reaching the distance, when Chaloner brought up Craig Millar, and, riding him hard to the finish, secured the verdict by two lengths. Thus the Edinburgh form was completely reversed, and it was singular that Controversy, who finished much the fresher of the pair, seemed to be beaten for speed. The remaining races were also very interesting. Twine the Plaiden appears to have returned to her two-year-old form, and secured both the Don and Park Hill Stakes within an hour, making a complete example of Hardrada and Zee. Lady Golightly beat Verneuil without an effort in the Wentworth Stakes; and a very pretty struggle for the Doncaster Stakes brought the meeting to a close. Coltness and Great Tom had about an equal number of supporters, and at the bend, the latter, who had made the running, was in trouble, but, struggling on with unflinching gameness, he fairly wore down Coltness, and won very cleverly at last.

We must not dwell too long on the sales of the week, which could not be pronounced very good as a whole, as there was little money in the market for any but the very best yearlings. Lord Scarborough's lot of seven did very well, averaging no less than 428 gs., Yager (own brother to Bersaglier) and Queen of Pearls (own sister to Gem of Gems) making 500 gs. and 650 gs. respectively. Among the Waresley youngsters, an own brother to Tam o' Shanter (700 gs.) did best; and among the number knocked down by Mr. Pain, Blue Peter, an own brother to Blue Ribbon, who went for 600 gs., was the only one we need notice. The Thursday was, as usual, the great day, and some capital prices were realised. Mr. Cookson's dozen averaged 365 gs., the top price being made by Oasis (960 gs.), an own brother to Palm Flower, Precursor (750 gs.), an own brother to Forerunner, also sold well, and, seeing that both these are by The Palmer, whose stock have been running so well, we are surprised to learn that Mr. Cookson has just sold the horse to the Austrian Government, even for such a good price as 7000 gs. As a matter of course, Sir Tatton Sykes's pair sold well—Tartar Emetic, a very fine colt, by Macaroni from Sweetbriar, going to Captain Machell for 1050 gs. Another colt, by the same sire from La Favorita, in the Sheffield Lane team, made exactly the same sum; and a colt by Sterling—Chillianwallah fetched 1000 gs., which helped materially to raise the average of the fourteen lots to 362 gs. Mr. Pain obtained 4215 gs., or an average of 264 gs., for the sixteen Glasgow Stud yearlings, the pick of the lot being a Speculum colt, whom Mr. Craufurd bought for 1000 gs. On the last day a miscellaneous lot of sires, brood mares, and yearlings were brought to the hammer. A colt by Rosicrucian—Bonny Bell, bred by Mr. W. I'Anson, made 1050 gs.; and Mr. Taylor Sharpe was fortunate enough to sell the premier of the week. This was Duncedin, a splendid chestnut colt by Scottish Chief from Tasmania, the dam of Tasman,

Curacao, Loltinus, Margarita, &c. Already he is as big and well furnished as many two-year-olds, yet, though possessing great power and substance, he shows plenty of quality, and was cheap at 1500 gs. to Mr. R. R. Christopher.

Of late years the Duke of Beaufort has sold his yearlings in a lot to Sir Frederick Johnstone; but this season he has sent them to John Day to be trained, and the ever-popular "blue and white hoops" will be heartily welcomed back again to the turf.

The twelve professional cricketers who have just started to Australia played a farewell match against eighteen of Chichester and District on Monday and the two following days. No large scores were made; but the game was drawn all in favour of the Twelve, the bowling of Hill, Shaw, and Emmett, proving much too good for their opponents.

A fifty-mile bicycle-match for £100 took place at Lilliebridge, on Monday afternoon, between J. Keen and D. Stanton. They covered twenty miles in 1 h. 10 min. 52 sec., the fastest time on record; but when Stanton had gone a mile and a half further one of the spokes of his machine gave way, and he was ultimately compelled to resign the contest. A fresh match is sure to take place.

The Indian summer weather we have had this week renders the announcement of a Thames International Regatta for November next less unseasonable than it might otherwise have appeared. On the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of that month the first Thames International Regatta is to be held over the metropolitan course; and it is proposed to make the event an annual one—an aquatic gathering, in fact, that may in time prove as interesting to the public at large as the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race. Three railway companies—the London and South-Western, the Metropolitan District, and the Metropolitan—have subscribed £100 each, and "A Manchester Man" £100, and the London Steam-Boat Company £100 to the Regatta fund, which already amounts to some £600. This sum, with what may be contributed later by the patrons of rowing, will be distributed in valuable prizes, gold and silver cups being offered for competition among the leading amateur clubs, similar inducements being held out to the many tradesmen's clubs, and several handsome prizes in money appearing in the programme for watermen and professionals. Particulars of the Thames International Regatta (to which we wish every success) may be had of Mr. James Leith, honorary secretary, 85, Gracechurch-street.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy, the Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, will, during the ensuing Educational Term, deliver twelve public lectures on Constitutional Law and Legal History. The course will begin on Thursday, Nov. 2, at eleven, and will be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour. The lectures will be delivered in the Middle Temple Hall. Four lectures will be given to the private class, to begin on Tuesday, Nov. 7, and to be continued on the three following Tuesdays, at twelve. The classes will be held in the Middle Temple Hall.

Mr. Eddis, Q.C., the Professor of Equity, will, during the ensuing Educational Term, continue his public lectures upon the Origin, Nature, Principles, and Application of Equity, beginning with "Specific Performances." There will be fourteen lectures during the Educational Term, to begin on Friday, Nov. 3, at 4.15 p.m., and to continue at the same hour on Wednesdays and Fridays during term. The lectures will be delivered in the room under the library at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., the Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property, will deliver twelve public lectures on the subject of Settlements. The first lecture on this subject will be delivered on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 3.15 p.m. The subsequent lectures will be given on Saturdays, at 3.15 p.m., and on Thursdays, at 4.15 p.m. The lectures will be delivered in the Gray's Inn Hall.

Mr. James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., the Professor of Common Law, will deliver twelve public lectures on Criminal Law. The first lecture on this subject will be given on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 4.15 p.m.; the subsequent lectures on Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hour.

The attention of students is requested to the following rules for the examination for pass certificates for the Michaelmas examination:—

No student admitted after Dec. 21, 1872, shall receive from the council the certificate of fitness for call to the Bar required by the four Inns of Court unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in Roman civil law, the law of real and personal property, common law, and equity. No student admitted after Dec. 31, 1872, shall be examined for call to the Bar until he shall have kept nine terms, except that students admitted after that day shall have the option of passing the examination in Roman civil law at any time after having kept four terms.

An examination will be held in October next, to which a student of any of the Inns of Court who is desirous of becoming a candidate for a certificate of fitness for being called to the Bar will be admissible. Each student proposing to submit himself for examination will be required to enter his name personally, or by letter, at the treasurer's or steward's office of the Inn of Court to which he belongs on or before Friday, Oct. 13, and he will further be required to state in writing whether his object in offering himself for examination is to attain a certificate preliminary to a call to the Bar or whether he is merely desirous of passing the examination in Roman civil law under the above-mentioned rule.

The examinations will begin on Monday, Oct. 23, and will be continued on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following. It will be held in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, and the doors will be closed ten minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

The examination by printed questions will be conducted in the following order:—Monday morning, Oct. 23, at ten, on the law of real and personal property; Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, at ten, on the Roman civil law; in the afternoon at two, on constitutional law and legal history; Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, at ten, on common law; Thursday morning, Oct. 26, at ten, on equity.

The oral examination will be conducted in the same order and on the same subjects as above appointed for the examination by printed questions.

A new college for higher educational purposes, which has been built at Rotherham by the Independent body, at a cost of £40,000, was opened on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Hull Town Council, on Wednesday, it was stated that Mr. W. Bolton, late borough treasurer, who has recently been voted an annuity equal to the salary which he had received, admitted defalcations to the amount of about £10,000. The discovery was made upon consolidating the accounts under an amalgamation scheme. The defalcations have extended over a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Bolton has always been regarded as a man of the strictest probity. He is about eighty years of age, and was pensioned in May last.

REVIEWS OF TROOPS AND SHAM FIGHTS.

A field-day in connexion with a series of mine operations incidental to a sham fight was held, yesterday week, at Aldershot, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., being umpire-in-chief. The general idea was as follows:—A small force of all arms (detached from a northern army) escorting boats containing stores on the canal leaves Woking the previous day (Thursday) for Odiham. A force bivouacs the same night at Eversley, with orders to march on Aldershot, to support the escort. A detachment from a southern army reaches Crondall the same night, with orders to intercept and destroy the convoy and stores. The operations were confined to the action of the convoy and the force detached from the southern army. The canal was supposed to be fifty yards wide, and neither party supposed to have means for destroying the bridges across it. The northern force was under the command of Colonel the Hon. C. J. Haddington, 100th Regiment, and the southern under that of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, second battalion 2nd Regiment. Shortly after ten a.m. the troops were in position, each man being furnished with ten rounds of ammunition. About 10.30 a.m. the head of the convoy arrived at the Aldershot Wharf, under the command of Lieutenant Hart Davis, R.E.T., and their defending force, consisting of a comparatively small body of infantry, a squadron of the 17th Lancers, and four guns, gradually advanced over Rushmoor, when they encountered the enemy. A brisk fire immediately ensued, the southern force falling back on Eelmore-hill North, the defenders, under cover of the guns, moving on through the plantations over Claycart and Puckridge hills until, on their arriving within one hundred yards of each other, the bugle sounded "Cease fire." The troops returned to quarters about twelve o'clock. Major-General Anderson and Colonel Warrand, R.E., acted as umpires for the northern, and Major-General Shipley and Colonel Byrne, R.A., for the southern force.

The whole of the troops of the garrison were formed in review order on Chatham Lines, yesterday week, for a course of field-day evolutions, which were carried out under the direction of Major-General Erskine.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Horse Guards staff, visited Aldershot on Monday, and reviewed about 9000 troops in the Long Valley, and saw them perform the new divisional formation for attack.

The whole of the troops in garrison at Portsmouth and Gosport marched on Wednesday morning to Portsdown-hill, a lofty range commanding the land approach to the arsenal and naval port, for the purpose of taking part in a sham fight, and enabling Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, who is now on his annual visit of inspection to Portsmouth, to judge of the state of efficiency and discipline of the troops under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, commanding the southern district. After the fight the troops marched past.

BEES.

An exhibition of "Bees, their produce, hives, and bee furniture," has been held at the Alexandra Palace, the show being arranged in the large hall, and thirteen long tables or stalls being covered with the exhibits. The idea of bee-keeping in the minds of the ordinary city dweller appears to be that it is a something practised by poor cottagers to help out their small incomes. But in America, Germany, and Spain there are "bee farmers" whose acres are covered with hives. The general idea of a hive is that it is a straw cap, something like a dish-cover in shape, only round; that the bees make their honey therein, and that the poor cottager subsequently, to appropriate the sweets, stifles the industrious insects which have swarmed there. Such was, no doubt, the actual state of the case at one time; but such an idea is very far from the truth nowadays. The straw hive has become a "house" of wood and glass, in which the temperature is regulated by a thermometer; the bees are dealt with as valuable property, not stifled recklessly, but "manipulated" by the "apiarian," and the honey removed without the loss of a single bee, and without the least damage to the "comb," which it costs the insects so much labour to make. An exhibition of this kind practically shows all this, and one begins to understand that bees, where properly "farmed," may yield a considerable profit when one hive alone, as shown by an exhibitor, can yield 111 lb. 12 oz. of honey and comb, the value of which is nearly £8, market price. The exhibitors in the show were numerous, and many of the exhibits new and cleverly adapted to their purpose. There was a great variety of "houses," some as large and like nothing so much as dog-kennels; others like dolls' houses, with two or more stories; some like cupboards, with folding doors and shelves; and some, again, like dovecotes, and quite as fanciful. Inventions, too, for extracting honey from the "comb" were also numerous exhibited, some worked on cog-wheel action, being called "express" extractors. The "furniture" exhibited was of great variety also, and much of it new, but necessary to those who "farm bees" for profit or pleasure. The specimens of honey, in comb and extracted, were also numerous, and to these may be added hives of bees to be seen at work, bees swarming, and so forth. There were entries for thirty-three out of thirty-five classes into which the show was divided, and prizes of silver and bronze medals, certificates, and money prizes in sums of £3 and under were offered. There were in all 244 entries; and the exhibition, which was under the management of the Beekeepers' Association, was well attended, and examined with much interest.

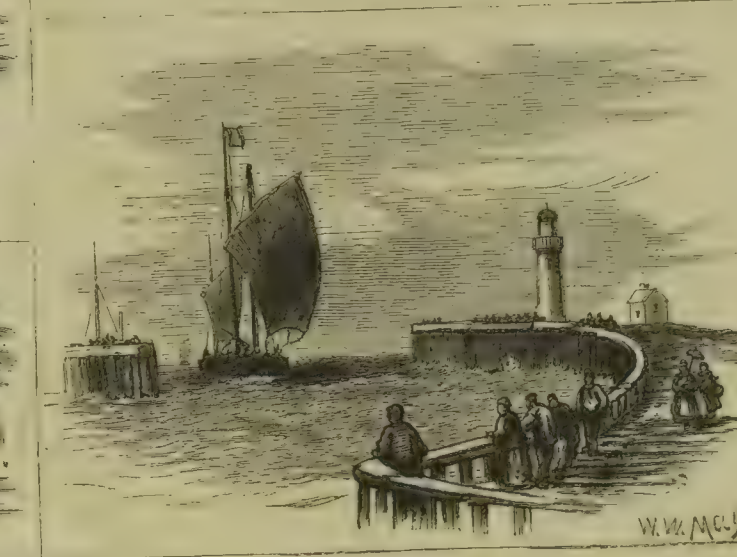
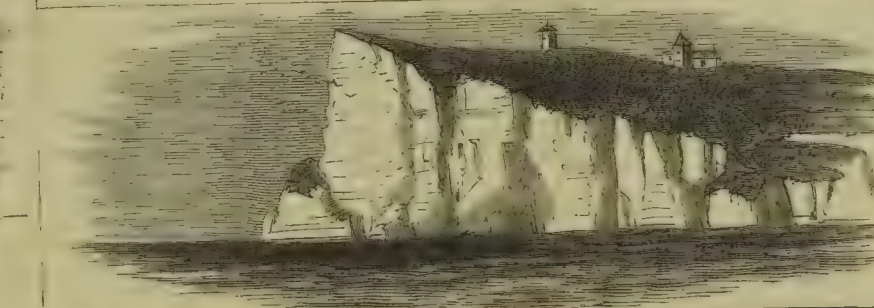
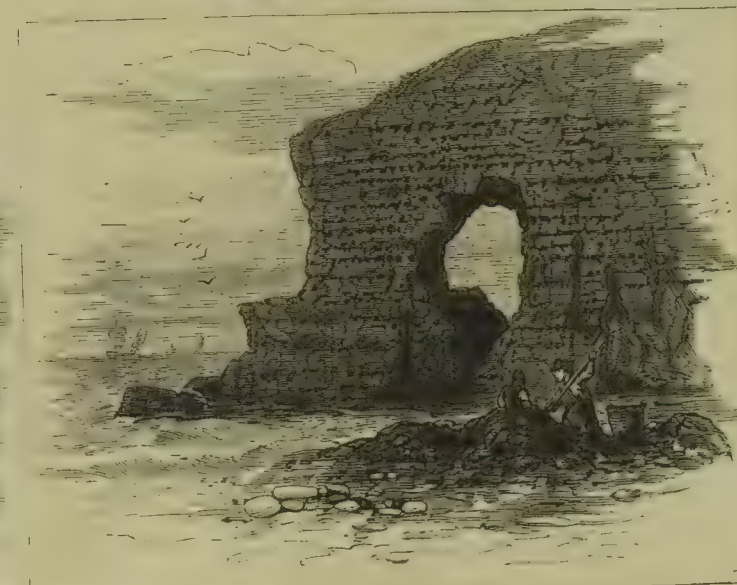
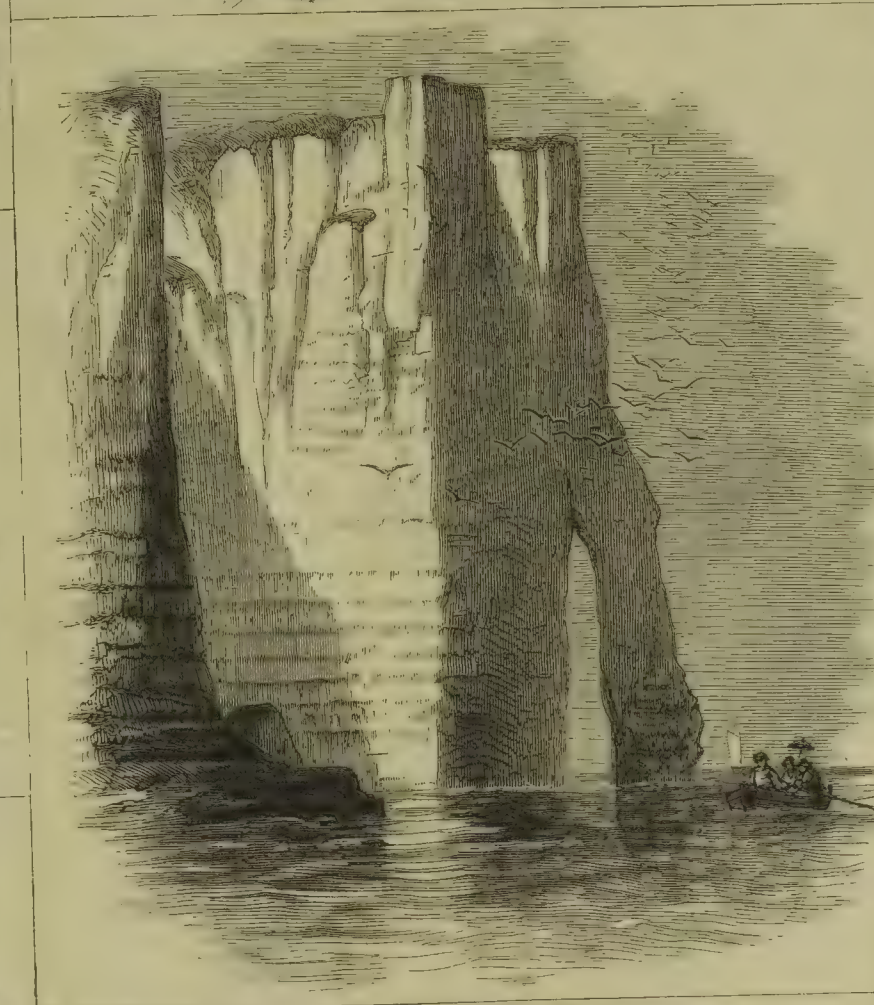
In a portion of our issue this week it is stated that the lantern-tower of the Grey Friars Priory, at King's Lynn, has been seriously injured by lightning. We are informed that, although the flagstaff was struck, the tower happily escaped.

The North Lonsdale Agricultural Show, held at Ulverston, on Tuesday, was the best show since its establishment in 1837. All the entries were well represented. Lord Edward Cavendish was present, as were also the county members, the Hon. F. A. Stanley and Mr. T. H. Clifton; also Sir James Ramsden.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and their company, having concluded a successful tour in the provinces, will reappear for the season at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Monday, Oct. 2, in Gilbert A'Beckett's last production, entitled "The Wicked Duke," which will be followed by Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch, "A Musical Bee," and "The Three Tenants."

Application for advice was made at Clerkenwell by a person who stated that he had borrowed £5 from a loan office, of which he actually received £4 17s. 6d., 2s. 6d. having been deducted for the promissory-note; but, though the loan was for £5, the applicant was charged £7 5s., 25s. being added for interest, and £1 in the event of proceedings having to be taken to recover the amount of the loan. The applicant said that he had fallen into arrears and was being fined 1s. 10d. a week, and was now threatened with having the brokers put into his house, though he had already paid £6 15s. 2d. on account of the loan and fines. Mr. Cooke advised him, in the event of the threat of execution being carried into effect, to apply to the county court.





SKETCHES AT ETRETAT.

ETRETAT.

In the month of August, when everybody who can get away from London seeks a change of air and scene, there are some of our readers who may have resorted to that charming watering-place on the coast of Normandy named Etretat. It is about fifteen miles from Havre, and is situated in a valley running down to the sea. The beach, with this little town facing the water, is in a bay, the width of which is nearly a mile and a half, having at its western extremity the magnificent cliffs depicted in the centre of our Illustrations. These cliffs, with a morning effect, are perfectly charming, when the blue water rippling at their base reflects the sun-lighted rocks above. At low water you can wander round this point and through the archway. At the other extremity of the bay is another archway quite as picturesque, but not so large, where there is a fishing station. The beach at Etretat is seldom dull, for the constant departure and arrival of the fishing-boats always makes an interesting scene, while the French people, bathing in costume, present most amusing groups and figures. For the lover of the picturesque there are some most curiously constructed huts, made from the superannuated fishing-boats. You will seldom pay a visit to the beach without meeting a French artist hard at work on a genre picture from these ancient craft. The seaport town of Fécamp, about ten miles from Etretat, is also worthy of a visit. There is every provision for recreation, comfort, and amusement, in the shape of baths, an établissement, and hotels, with craft constantly running in and out of the port. Etretat can be reached from Havre by diligence; and there is also a daily service between this place and Fécamp. There is a railway between Fécamp and Havre. The hotels are comfortable and reasonable in their charges. In short, any family wanting a quiet week or so, with some amusement, could not do better than visit Etretat.

NEW BOOKS.

The apprehensions excited a year or two ago by Russian movements in the vicinity of Khiva have by this time, at any rate for the present, subsided; but they have probably left behind them sufficient traces of emotion to cause a feeling of more than ordinary curiosity about *The Shores of Lake Aral*, by Herbert Wood, Major, Royal Engineers, &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), for between Khiva and Lake Aral there is something more than a merely geographical connection. And what excellent opportunities the gallant author had of gleaned the information he has kindly communicated to the public may be inferred from his own statements. It would appear that, in 1874, an expedition was sent, "under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, to examine the Amú-darya," and permission was granted to Major Wood, by the Grand Duke Constantine, president of the society, to accompany the said expedition, so that the Major found the most advantageous means "of passing several months of the year 1874 in the countries round Lake Aral." The Amú-darya is the river called Jihún by Orientals, and known by the name of Oxus to the ancient historians. Its highest sources are traced to Lake Victoria, situated "upon the great central Asian plateau called Pamir;" and, after going through various phases of a precipitous and curvilinear course, it flows in a northerly direction and "enters Lake Aral, at about fifteen hundred miles from its sources." To reach this spot the Major started from Samara, on the left bank of the Volga, where, for the present, end "the European railways, which run half way across the four thousand miles of plain extending from Holland to Chinese Zungaria," and where "the postal service, which carries the traveller into Turkestan," commences. The start from Samara for Asia is delayed by nothing but the necessity under which the traveller lies of "purchasing and packing his tarantasse, or posting-carriage, in which the journey must be made." The first place of importance arrived at is Orenburg, "the city of the East," that "frontier station from which for more than a century the nomadic populations were controlled and the Russian advance into Central Asia was directed." Continuing to journey eastward, for some two hundred miles, "up the valley of the Ural river, along its northern bank," the traveller will cross the ferry to Orsk, a little town on the Asiatic side of the river. This town is described as being "merely a much smaller edition of Orenburg, though its population has probably a still larger infusion of Kirghiz and of other Eastern blood." About a hundred and fifty miles from Orsk comes the outpost of Karaboukak in a south-easterly direction; and about a hundred miles further, still to the south-east, comes the outpost of Irgeez, so called after the river of the same name. Then come desolate and sterile deserts, without, however, any break "in the postal communication which Russia has established with Turkestan," so that "the traveller who," as was the case with our author, "has left the Volga in early spring, when half-melted snow still lies on the ground, will, some ten days later, find a different state of things to exist on the Syr as he enters Cazalinsk in a thick cloud of dust kicked up from the dry steppe by the galloping team of his post tarantasse," and will be in a position to commence inspecting the shores of Lake Aral from the north-east corner. For the Syr or Syrdarya, the ancient Jaxartes, reaching to a total length of some fourteen hundred or fifteen hundred miles, "takes its rise in the high valleys of the Russian territory in Central Asia which lies to the south of Lake Issikkul. From its sources, it passes four hundred miles to the west, when it enters the Khanate of Kokand and crosses that country in a south-westerly direction, along a distance of about three hundred miles. Entering Russian territory again it soon makes a remarkable turn, and flows nearly due north, four hundred miles, after which, changing its direction more and more, it meanders north-west, along a distance of about four hundred and fifty miles, to its outlets on the north-east shore of Lake Aral." It is interesting to trace the course of this river and that of the Amú-darya on the map, which is conveniently placed in a side pocket of Major Wood's most instructive and valuable volume. How far the gallant author may have been under the influence of gratitude for Russian kindness and good-fellowship when he came to the satisfactory conclusions at which he has arrived, and at which he firmly believes that his readers will arrive, there is no saying; but he sees "good grounds for thinking that a reclamation of the portion of the deserts which lie between the Caspian Sea and the Amú-darya would be to the benefit of both the Powers whose influence is paramount in Asia," and "that such a restoration can be made" can scarcely fail, he thinks, to appear evident to his readers from the facts he has placed before them and from the information he has collected out of historical records. And he points out that, "interesting as such a result may be, its importance, perhaps, is still greater; for it might serve as a basis of arrangements for ensuring that the future contact of Russia and Anglo-Indian frontiers shall take place in the peaceful and ordinary manner of civilised-Christian nations." Such a consummation is most devoutly to be wished for, if the contact he mentions be, as he considers it to be, inevitable at some more or less imminent period; and it behoves all who are not indifferent about such matters to make themselves

acquainted with the admirable work he has been at the pains of providing for them. One drop of comfort will be discovered by the most desponding Russophobe: the Russians do not seem likely to recoup themselves very soon for the prodigious outlay required for the process of reclamation, or to be otherwise than so crippled, for some time to come, in their finances as to have but little money to spare for the expensive business of war, especially if "it is estimated that a round shot fired in Central Asia costs Russia twelve roubles—say nearly £2."

As the sting of a bee or of an epigram, when there is any sting at all, lies, or should lie, in the tail, so the whole, or nearly the whole, point of *To the Desert and Back*, by Zouch H. Turtton (Samuel Tinsley), will most likely be considered by the majority of readers to reside in the last chapter. For in that chapter the author renders himself entitled to gratitude for his brief and business-like statement of really important details connected with statistics and finances. His trip may be roughly stated to have been from London to Spain by way of Bayonne; from Cartagena to Oran, Algiers, and the Sahara; from Bona in Algeria to Tunis; from Tunis to Sicily; from Sicily to Naples, and so back to London by Rome, Mentone, and so on. It is, therefore, useful to know how long the author was absent, how great was the distance he travelled, and what was the cost. All this, and more, he tells us. The time occupied between leaving and returning to London was 283 days, the distance covered was some 6000 miles; and the expense for railways, steamers, diligences, &c., only £40. He seems to have travelled second class by rail; and he calculates that "the dearest mileage is in the African and the cheapest in the Italian section" of his journey. As regards the charges for hotels, he calculates that a traveller who "never has anything until he knows what it is to cost," who "speaks with tolerable fluency the language of the country," and who "invariably makes his own bargain," instead of surrendering himself into the hands of officious, but sometimes very useful, profferers of assistance, may get off by paying not more, "on an average, than five or six shillings a day in Spain or Italy, and from six to seven in Algeria," Tunis and Biskra being somewhat dearer. But few travellers will be possessed of the linguistic acquirements he considers necessary, and fewer still, if on pleasure bent, will be prepared for the constant strife and wrangling the course of proceeding he proposes would entail. He reckons that, "exclusive of nights passed in trains, carriages, or steam-ships," he slept in fifty-nine different places during his 283 days of travel; that he halted, for the purpose of seeing and admiring some person or thing, at eighty-six different spots; that "the number of countries visited was six; and in five cases the capital was seen." He wishes he "could complete this list by giving the number of people met with in the celebrated two hundred and eighty-three days," but most of his readers will thank their stars, or whatever they are in the habit of thanking for great mercies, that he found his memory unequal to the task. As to luggage, he offers some hints that may be of service, and he delivers himself of some utterances more remarkable for truth than for novelty. He recommends that "money should be taken in the form of circular notes," and he very judiciously warns travellers "not to carry the money of one country into another." He even turns teacher of deportment, and admonishes his readers how to behave "when brought into contact with Spaniards, Arabs, or Italians." With the first, they "should always remember that every Spaniard is a grandee," and "should never lose sight of this important fact (the traveller himself is, of course, also a grandee)—encountering a Spaniard is like knight-meeting knight." With the second, "the best demeanour is calm, self-possessed serenity;" and, under circumstances calculated to extort bad language from a Job, exposed to the annoyance of dilatory men, the best way, "if one cannot do what is required oneself, is to sit down cross-legged, with folded hands, the countenance of a stoic, and eyes turned towards heaven." As for the third, we are told that "the Italian likes familiarity; he is all life and gaiety, seldom depressed for long, and likes best those who are as light-hearted as he is himself." It would be pleasant to be able to say that the author's narrative is deeply interesting and that his style is eminently calculated to enhance the interest; but the plain truth is that he has next to no story to tell, that what he describes gives not a very high idea of his powers of description, and that his style generally is an odd mixture of the curt, matter-of-fact, flippant, and, occasionally, high-flown. He appears, for the most part, to have regarded things with the up-turned nose of the supercilious Briton, who speaks in a slangy, semi-facetious tone, with very questionable taste, of what is sacred or celebrated among foreigners. Sometimes the brevity is extremely commendable, but sometimes, if not generally, it degenerates into sheer meagreness. Sometimes, too, so sensible an observation is made, that the depression is greater when the effect of that observation is over and the ordinary tone is resumed. If by the flashes of strong sense some hope should be aroused that the author will decline to repeat the hackneyed description of a Spanish bull-fight, that hope is vain; for the author actually goes out of his way and falls back upon reminiscences of 1872 to describe the revolting scene—as revolting, perhaps, from its reiterated descriptions as from its real accessories. Admirable, on the other hand, is his compendious manner of summing up what some travellers and narrators of travelling experiences waste a great deal of time and unnecessary trouble over. "Spring and autumn," he says, "are the best times for the Peninsula; indeed, the other seasons should be carefully avoided. For cathedrals, visit Cordova, Burgos, and Seville; for Moorish palaces, Granada and Seville; for pictures, Madrid; for natural scenery, Granada; and for a winter climate, Malaga." This is the soul of wit, and might serve as a model for those who have a tendency to become long-winded.

The Russian approaches the Oxus by starting from the Volga, the Englishman from the Indus, so that Leh, the capital of Western Tibet, was reasonably the place where "the final arrangements for the long journey to the almost unknown land of Eastern Turkestan" were made; when "the return mission from the Viceroy of India to the Amir of Kashgar" proceeded to perform its pilgrimage, as described in the fine volume entitled, somewhat fancifully, *The Roof of the World*, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I. (Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas). The volume is altogether of so superior an order as to claim of right the most unfeigned and respectful commendation. The fanciful title is explained at the commencement of the ninth chapter, where the narrative reaches the point at which the author and his party "were about to cross the famous 'Dam-i-dunya,' 'The Roof of the World,' under which name the elevated region of the hitherto comparatively unknown Pamir tracts had long appeared in our maps." The members of the mission left Leh on Sept. 29, 1873, and their course may be conveniently followed, upon the very useful and carefully-prepared map attached to the volume, as they made their way by the Khardung pass into the valley of the Shyok, up the stream of the Nubra to Changlung, over

the difficult Sasser pass, the Karakoram pass, and the Suget pass to Shahidulla, and across the Sanju pass to Sanju, Karalik, and ultimately Yarkand, which city was reached on Nov. 8. From Yarkand it is easy to trace their route, of which they made five stages, to Kashgar. Thence, where they stayed for some time, they were permitted to make certain interesting excursions interestingly described; and on March 17, 1874, the mission left Kashgar for Yangi-Hissar. On the 21st the author and some of his comrades left the latter place for Sirikol and Wakhan, and in due time reached their destination by crossing "the roof of the world." Thereupon they promptly made acquaintance with the Oxus, and, as far as possible, improved the occasion. On the return journey the party, and indeed the scientific world, suffered a great loss by the death of Dr. Stoliczka, who formed one of the mission, and who was buried at Leh, where, it is some small consolation to know, "a handsome memorial tablet has been erected over his tomb by the Government of India." It is a further small consolation to learn that the accomplished and indefatigable gentleman's "notes and papers on the special subjects of his research were preserved, and the result of his labours is to be given" to us "under the most competent guidance;" but, as Colonel Gordon truly observes, "it is not to be expected that the work can be produced in the perfect form that it would have assumed had the gifted author been spared to complete it." Colonel Gordon calls his own work "the narrative of a journey over the high plateau of Tibet to the Russian frontier and the Oxus sources on Pamir." Now, it is evident that even a bare narrative of such a journey, undertaken under such auspices and by such a route as have been briefly indicated, must of itself have been vastly entertaining, instructive, and valuable. But it is so far from being a bare narrative that it is doubtful whether any work of the kind was ever before so fully furnished with the most delightful and helpful of supplementary and ornamental concomitants. First, there are the map and notes of elevation, supplied by Captain Trotter, an authority of no mean reputation. But, above all, there are the illustrations, of which it is difficult to know whether to wonder more at the abundance or the excellence. Indeed, it would, perhaps, be more correct to regard the illustrations, as Colonel Gordon himself seems to regard them, as the ground-work, and the letterpress as a mere border, but, nevertheless, a border that one would not readily dispense with. Of these illustrations there are as many as sixty-six, all striking, some truly splendid; and of these sixty-six twenty-three are full-page, and one is even larger, so as to require folding. Now, the pages are of almost gigantic size, for a simple book of travel; so that the lover of a spacious engraving will have reason to rejoice. The illustrations, moreover, are all based upon Colonel Gordon's own sketches "done on the spot," representing "to a very great extent life and scenery never before pictured," and "forming a complete series from the Indus to the Oxus." The sketcher saw many things that were wonderful, and none, whether in the category of still life or of moving, seems to have escaped his pencil; he has sketched the grand, the desolate, the picturesque, the interesting, the domestic, the peculiar, the grotesque. Anybody who does not know what a yak is, will obtain a very good idea from his portraits of the animal, whether laden with baggage or bestridden by a rider. Anybody who has never so much as heard of the golden eagles trained to pursue game, may see them drawn to the life in his pages; and anybody to whom it may sound like a lying tale to tell of the "load-carrying sheep of Tibet," bearing burdens after the manner of the ass, may consult his delineation of a whole flock engaged in the transport-service. As for the illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, of polo in Tibet, of glaciers, mountains, valleys, streams, towns, and street-scenes, a sight of them will be found good for sore eyes, and nothing but a sight of them will obtain for them full justice. They may sometimes be rough, but they are always striking.

The latest addition to that stock of literature relative to wine which has gradually come into existence since the reduction of the wine duties in 1860 is *Wine and Its Counterfeits*, by J. L. Denman (Denman). Before that period we were dependent on the more or less antique treatises of Barry, Henderson, and Redding. Mr. Denman—well known by his volume, "The Vine and its Fruit," and by his protests against the practice of fortifying wine—in the interesting brochure which he has just produced goes over the entire field of fortified versus natural wines, supporting his views by evidence culled from popular as well as from scientific sources, and marshalling plenty of dry but significant facts in the form of chemical analyses and statistical returns. Whatever may be the reader's prejudices—whether they be in favour of potent port and the universal sherry, of fresh-tasting claret and the little-known Kephesia, of the generous Burgundy and the delicate Sauternes, or the roughish Karlowitz and the fragrant Hochheimer—he will find Mr. Denman's remarks well worthy of perusal, and will unquestionably learn something from his work. While we by no means admit all Mr. Denman's inferences, we regard the subject as one deserving of the fullest investigation, as the more it is discussed the sooner is the truth likely to be arrived at. Meanwhile, everyone interested in wine, whether as connoisseurs or casual consumers, will do well to read Mr. Denman's little work.

A compendious and genially-written narrative of the Prince of Wales's visit to India will be found in the volume entitled *India in 1875-6* (Chapman and Hall). Mr. George Wheeler, the author, who followed the Prince during the tour as special correspondent of the news agency known as "The Central News," gives a vivid description of the many magnificent fêtes which took place in honour of his Royal Highness, as well as of the various "lions" it was the Prince's duty to inspect. The statistics skillfully interspersed render the work useful as well as entertaining; and, though the special correspondent was unable to witness the exciting sport in the Terai, Lord Alfred Paget courteously furnished him with the interesting particulars of tiger-hunting which figure in the book. "India in 1875-6" is, in brief, a succinct and complete account of the Royal tour in the East, from the moment of the Prince's departure from England last autumn to the return of his Royal Highness in the spring of the present year; and the vein of bonhomie that runs through the "chronicle" renders it particularly acceptable.

The Earl of Beaconsfield addressed a large gathering of agriculturists of Buckinghamshire, at Aylesbury, on Wednesday evening. His Lordship explained that, finding it impossible to endure the late hours of the House of Commons, he had resolved to retire from political life at the close of the Session, but was induced to withdraw his resolution by the suggestion of the Queen that he should enter the House of Peers, and by the earnest solicitation of his colleagues. Alluding to the peculiar difficulty to the Government of the present situation of affairs abroad, he denounced the course of designing politicians in taking advantage of the sublime enthusiasm of the English people to further their own sinister ends. The Premier assured his hearers that Great Britain was acting cordially with the other Great Powers, with none more cordially than with Russia.

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DEAD STAGS.

FROM A SKETCH BY SIR E. LANDSEER, P.A.



A STEAMER STOPPED BY A HAWSER ACROSS THE RIVER.



THE EXPEDITION RETURNING FROM SABAGREGA.

COMMODORE SIR W. HEWITT'S EXPEDITION UP THE NIGER.

The British naval squadron on the West African station, under Commodore Sir William Hewitt, K.C.B., V.C., has been engaged in hostilities with the natives of the Niger. This affair is briefly explained. The trade of the lower part of the Niger formerly passed through the Brass by creeks communicating with both rivers. Of late the river steamers have superseded the canoes, and now trade direct with the upper waters. The natives thought they might recover their monopoly by their recent armed resistance; and as it is now some time since one of her Majesty's ships has visited the river the natives considered themselves secure. During the months of April, May, and June in this year the opposition has been gradually increasing, till at last it had assumed such a form that the river was quite in possession of these men, and oil to the value of nearly £180,000 was stored awaiting removal. The Sultan of Sockotoo, a large paddle-steamer belonging to the firm of Messrs. A. Miller and Brothers, of Glasgow, was stopped in coming down the river by a stout fibre hawser stretched across in a narrow bend, and during her detention a heavy fire of cannon and small arms was opened on her from strong stockades on each bank. Her paddles, luckily, quickly cut the hawser, and she drifted down the stream out of range of the guns; but not without having had one man decapitated by a round shot and ten others severely wounded, with much damage done to her hull and cargo. Another vessel, the King of Massabah, a strongly-built steamer, had one man killed and sixteen shot-holes in her iron sides.

Commodore Sir W. Hewitt, having received information of these outrages, prepared an expedition up the Nun branch of the river. The gun-boats Cygnet and Ariel, having sent all spare stores and spars on board the Active, crossed the bar of

the river, and anchored in Akassa Creek on Saturday, July 29. The next day, Sunday, the expedition, consisting of the Sultan of Sockotoo, merchant steamer, armed with four Armstrong guns, and thirty marines belonging to H.M.S. Active, H.M.S. gun-boats Cygnet (Commander R. F. Hammick) and Ariel (Commander Churchill), started from Akassa Creek. The same evening they came to an anchor half a mile above the village of Akedo, the place where the hawser had been drawn across the river a month before. A party was landed in the boats, and, meeting with no resistance, found the ends of the hawser made fast to trees on each side of the river, and three guns, calculated to be about 9-pounders. On Monday morning, the 31st, they weighed to proceed up the river; stopped during the day at several villages, and held communication with the natives through interpreters, brought from the Brass river. In the evening they anchored off the village of Sabagrega, and sent a steam-pinnace (belonging to H.M.S. Active) to palaver with the natives, who made signs for the boat to keep off, and fired at her. The Commodore immediately made the signal to the gun-boats to commence firing on the town. The village of Sabagrega is about half a mile in length, stretching along the banks of the river, strongly blockaded with trunks of trees along its whole length. The natives returned the fire with great spirit, both with heavy guns and small-arms. About six, it being too dark to continue shelling, firing was discontinued, and a plan of attack was arranged for the next morning at daybreak. On Tuesday, the 1st, the ships recommenced their fire on the village; but, being unable to dislodge the enemy, the Commodore thought it advisable to come to closer quarters with the natives by sending a landing party on shore. The boats of the three ships assembled

round the Cygnet, the whole being under the command of Commander Bruce (of H.M.S. Active), a rocket party under Lieutenant Nesham, the boats of the Cygnet under Sub-Lieutenant Thomas, and the boats of the Ariel under Sub-Lieutenant Gransmore, the marines commanded by Lieutenant Crosbie. At a given signal the boats dashed in towards the lower town, under a heavy fire of musketry. The whole force landed, and the natives were dislodged, the lower town was burnt, the heavy guns were thrown into the river, and a great quantity of powder was blown up. Whilst driving these natives out three officers and three men were slightly wounded. Thinking it hazardous to force a way through the bush between the two towns, the force re-embarked and pulled up to the upper town, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, Commander Bruce's gig and Cygnet's cutter having arrived, and their men landed before the main body; but, being such a small force, were set upon by the natives in overwhelming numbers, and, though fighting gallantly, before the other boats could arrive, one marine was killed, Sub-Lieutenant Thomas shot through the body, and five others severely wounded. Eventually the upper town was burnt and the powder was blown up. About noon the force re-embarked, the ships weighed and proceeded up the river to Agberi, which village they burnt, not meeting with such a severe resistance from the natives, and having only one man wounded.

The expedition then proceeded to Onitcha, at which town a palaver was held with the King. On Aug. 6 the expedition burnt one village on its way down. The natives were exceedingly frightened, and did not offer any opposition. The fleet finally left the Niger on the 9th. After the expedition, the Commodore proceeded to the Brass River and had a palaver



THE NEW GUN-BOAT MEDINA, FOR RIVER SERVICE.

with the King of Brass, and informed him it was entirely his fault; he blamed his men very much for firing on the ships. The King was told that if any more vessels were fired upon, all his villages, above and below, should be burned.

The following ships comprise the force under orders for the coast of Dahomey to put in force the blockade. The Active, ten guns, having on board the Commodore in command of the station; Spiteful, six guns; Ariel, Cygnet, Foam, and Malard, composite gun-boats, each carrying four guns; and Supply, two guns: altogether with a force consisting of thirty-four guns and 800 men. The French commander, who is reported to have objected to the bombardment of Whydah, is Rear-Admiral Ribout, who has only a small gun-vessel. The protest which has been raised will not interfere with the Commodore in carrying out his orders. According to the latest intelligence, the English and French traders at Whydah were closing their stores and embarking their goods, under the impression that troops would march upon that place from Abomey to make an attempt at resisting the naval force in the event of Sir William Hewitt effecting a landing.

THE RIVER GUN-BOAT MEDINA.

This is one of the six gun-boats which are at present being constructed by Messrs. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), Jarrow-on-Tyne, for the British Government. The other gun-boats are named the Medway, the Sabrina, the Spey, the Tay, and the Tees. These vessels are intended for river service in China, and are of a novel design. The principal dimensions are:—Length, 110 ft.; breadth, 34 ft.; depth, 9½ ft. The hull is divided into twenty-five water-tight compartments, thus rendering the vessel nearly unsinkable. The whole of the hull, including deck and fittings, is of iron; the bottom is plated with 5-16ths; the sheer strake, 3/8ths; and the deck, 3/8ths thick iron plates. The armament of each boat will consist of two 64-pounders under the breastwork forward and one 64-pounder aft. Two Gatling guns will also be fitted amidships. The breastwork forward is composed of two thicknesses of 1-in. iron plates in front, and one thickness on the side where it joins the topside. The topsides, which are 4 ft. high, are composed of Landore steel plates ½ in. thick, thus making them bullet-proof. The bottoms of the vessels are sheathed with teak 2½ in. thick, and covered with zinc. There are two rudders, one forward and the other aft, which can be used separately or simultaneously. The first of these vessels was launched on Aug. 3, and was tried under steam on the 18th, when a satisfactory rate of speed was obtained. The engines for the first three vessels are by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and for the other three vessels by Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, Greenwich.

FINE ARTS.

EXCAVATIONS AT TIRYNS.

Dr. Henry Schliemann, undiscouraged by the interruption of his Trojan excavations, has announced his intention of completely excavating the Acropolis and two Treasuries of Mycenæ, and afterwards to excavate more completely than he has yet done the ancient city of Tiryns, on the plain of Argos, celebrated as the birthplace of Hercules, and famous for its gigantic Cyclopean walls, of which Pausanias says that a team of mules could not even move the smallest stone. Like Tiryns, Mycenæ is national property, and therefore every object discovered there belongs to the National Museum of Athens. But Dr. Schliemann thinks that, "after Troy, he could not possibly render a greater service to science than by excavating Mycenæ; because if, as is probable, its Cyclopean walls belong to the remote antiquity of the walls of Tiryns, the architecture of its treasuries is, at all events, by centuries more modern, and there can be no doubt that it was in general use in the time of Homer, who speaks of the 'rooms of cut and polished stone,' and copper or bronze houses, which can only mean houses with the walls covered with bronze or brass plates. That the internal walls of the Treasuries have been ornamented with such plates can be easily seen; for there are even now in every stone, both of the Treasury of Atreus, in Mycenæ, and in that of Minyas, in Orchomenos, the remnants of the two bronze nails by which the plates were fastened to the wall." Dr. Schliemann confidently hopes to find at Mycenæ important inscriptions and more of such sculpture as the two lions above the entrance-gate.

He has already made some preliminary excavations at Tiryns with very interesting results. In company with three professors of archaeology from the University of Athens, he dug a long and large trench in the highest part of the city, and there, besides, sunk thirteen shafts, 6 ft. in diameter. He also sunk some other shafts in the lower part of the city and outside the city walls. The natural rock was reached at various depths from 16½ ft. to 4 ft. In several shafts of the upper city were brought to light Cyclopean house-walls built on the natural rock, and in three shafts were water conduits of a primitive kind. From the absence of stones, meaning, we presume, ordinary building stones, in the trenches and shafts, it is concluded that a large part of the city consisted of unburnt bricks, which still form the building material of most of the villages of the Argolidæ. The houses could hardly have been of wood, or quantities of ashes would have been found. The excavations remain open for inspection.

Among the objects discovered are eleven small terra-cotta figures of cows and nine female idols, painted with ornaments, in red, black, and dark yellow. The female idols have a very compressed face, no mouth, and a "polos" on the head; the breasts are in high relief, and below them protrude two long horns, as though representing or typifying the crescent moon or the horns of a cow, or both at the same time. Similar cows and idols were found at Mycenæ two or three years back, which city is near the great Heron, and celebrated for its cultus of Juno. This goddess was the tutelary divinity both of Mycenæ and Tiryns, and Dr. Schliemann thinks he established in a lecture before the London Society of Antiquaries, in 1875, that Juno is identical with the Pelasgic moon and cow-goddess Io, with the Boeotian goddess Demeter Mycaleia, and with the Egyptian moon-goddess Isis. It is, therefore, concluded that the terra-cottas found must be idols of Juno. A terra-cotta figure was also found with its hands crossed on its breast; the uncovered head resembles a bird's head, and might have been modelled from some very ancient Attic vases at Athens in the collection of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Another figure was found of the male sex and of beautiful archaic form in bronze or copper, wearing a Phrygian cap, and apparently in the act of throwing a lance. Except lead and some very small obsidian knives, no other metal was found, nor any single implement of stone.

In regard to pottery, there are, near the surface, potsherds of the Middle Ages, which are suddenly succeeded by archaic potsherds; the inference being that the former belong to the time of the Frank dominion, and that the site of Tiryns was not inhabited from the time of the capture of the Argives (186 B.C.) till about 1200 A.D. This pottery, again, is precisely the same in manufacture and ornamentation as that of Mycenæ. There are the same tripods and large vases with

perforated feet, rims, and handles; the same fantastically-shaped small vases, pots, dishes, cups, all made on the potter's wheel, and presenting painted ornamentation in a lively red colour, which seems indestructible, for none of the potsherds with which the site of Mycenæ is covered have lost their freshness, though they have been exposed to sun and rain for more than 2300 years. At Tiryns were likewise dug up a large quantity of fragments of terra-cotta goblets of white clay, without ornaments, like those of Mycenæ. At a depth of 8 ft. to 10 ft. goblets of a greenish or dark red colour only were found.

All this pottery is described as splendid, and denoting a high civilisation such as the men who built the Cyclopean house and city walls could not have had. Either, then, this beautiful pottery has been imported or—and this is more likely—it has been manufactured by the nation which succeeded the Cyclopean wall builders. The pottery of the latter was, in fact, found on and near the virgin soil. Its colour is that of the clay itself, which has been wrought by hand-polishing to a lustrous surface. Two entire vases, besides hundreds of potsherds, of this pottery were taken out. The vases of this kind are more bulky, and many of them have a short handle. In this stratum are neither cow nor female idols.

As regards the chronology of the Tirynthian pottery, the explorer thinks that, if the date of about 1400 B.C., generally attributed to the most ancient Attic vases, be correct, a like date may perhaps be assigned to the establishment in Tiryns of the second nation, for to the same period must be ascribed the aforesaid bird-head idol and many fragments of painted vases of kindred patterns. It will probably for ever remain mere guesswork as to what date belongs the stratum of rude hand-made pottery on and near the virgin soil; but, if we suppose that the most ancient of this pottery is, by 600 years, older than the most ancient painted vases of the second nation, and that, consequently, the building of Tiryns' Cyclopean walls was in 2000 B.C., we are not improbably near the right date. There appears to be no resemblance or affinity whatever between the primitive Tirynthian pottery and that of any one of the four prehistoric cities of Troy.

One other object was discovered at Tiryns—the skeleton of a man, the bones of which were partly petrified, owing to the nature of the soil. That (as Dr. Schliemann says) some of the bones were "swollen through damp," will, we think, be questioned by physiologists. Only part of the skull could be preserved—we are not told why. To complete the excavations at Tiryns would cost about £1200, and the Doctor hopes to accomplish this work a little later; but, as we have said, he first purposes to finish the more important excavation of the Acropolis of Mycenæ and the two treasuries. The researches of this very enthusiastic explorer have, no doubt, been attended with some memorable results, though they were at first received with great incredulity; yet it is clear that his inferences are apt to be hasty and his arguments have sometimes no connection with each other. It is but fair, however, to wait for the results of the further excavations in contemplation, and for the reports of other archaeologists on the objects turned up. Meanwhile, what has already been done seemed to us well worth notice.

By the death of Mr. William Smith, the art-connoisseur, the public sustains a loss hardly to be repaired. Mr. Smith was returning from the funeral of a friend, on the 6th inst., when he was attacked with apoplexy and died suddenly. On Wednesday of last week he was interred in Kensal-green Cemetery, near artists and antiquaries whom he had known in life. Mr. Smith's knowledge of engravings, and particularly of portrait-engravings, was most extraordinary. He was also well versed in the history of water-colour drawing. His name is widely known on the Continent as a collector of prints and drawings, and for many years he gave invaluable assistance in the development of various art-collections in this country. Born at Lisle-street, Leicester-square, in 1808, he followed his father's avocation of a printseller there, and, in 1835, succeeded with his surviving brother, Mr. George Smith, in the business, which was extensive in works of the highest class. The brothers retired from the business about thirty years ago, having realised large fortunes, and took with them the esteem and friendship of many of the best judges and collectors. Mr. William Smith, in conjunction with his brother, has been the official, or unofficial, adviser in the formation of several public art-collections, and he was also a most liberal donor to them. He bought the whole of Mr. Sheepshanks's famous collection of prints, the Dutch portion of which he sold to the British Museum for £5000, although much larger offers were made to him from Holland. Through his instrumentality other important acquisitions to the Print-Room were made, especially rare and fine engravings of the Italian and German schools. Indeed, he aided essentially in rendering the Print-Room almost unequalled in several departments. He also took a large share in the formation of the National Portrait Gallery, of which he was deputy-chairman—his knowledge of engraved portraits being invaluable. He took an active interest in the management of the Art-Union of London, and was an energetic Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. The accuracy of his eye and the extent of his memory were likewise shown in aid of the scheme for a chronological exhibition of water-colour drawings at the South Kensington Museum. He himself amassed a large collection of drawings for the purpose of illustrating the styles of all the English artists. These he expressed his intention of presenting to the South Kensington Museum; but, by anticipation, he allowed the authorities to select those works which were thought desirable to complete the Museum series. The gift will now be completed with the remainder of the collection. He has, in addition, bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum his choice library of books relating to art, including a rare collection of catalogues of galleries and collections of art, rendered more valuable by his manuscript notes, corrections, and amplifications. He also leaves behind him, but destined, it is understood, for the University of Cambridge, an edition of the life and works of Byron, superbly illustrated, upon which he had long been engaged, and had only recently completed. It extends to nine or ten volumes. Mr. Smith was as modest as he was learned; he never assumed to himself a prominent position as an art-authority, yet his judgment was always found to be unerring, and consequently was universally trusted. His courtesy was equally unfailing, and the vast stores of his knowledge were always at the service of any inquirer, however humble.

Mr. Edwin A. Pettitt, the artist, sends from Bettws-y-coed some particulars (in addition to those we gave last week) of the lamented death at that place of Mr. J. W. Whittaker, of the Old Water-Colour Society. On Wednesday, the day before the body was found, Mr. Whittaker had been painting at a dangerous spot, about a hundred yards above the Miners' Bridge, on the Llugwy, and in the afternoon he left his painting materials there, but returned in the evening to collect them. In doing so no doubt he slipped and fell a distance of between 20 ft. and 30 ft. on to a shelving rock, scattering the contents of his coat pockets, where with difficulty they were collected on Friday morning. The body, having been washed

down the stream, was recovered on Thursday evening below the Miners' Bridge. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned, from indisputable evidence, a verdict of "Accidental death."

In reference to a report by Mr. Redgrave, on the manufacture of white-lead, Dr. Barff, the Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Academy, again draws the attention of artists and the public to "zinc-white" as an innocuous substitute. The evils of lead-poisoning extend not only to those who manufacture white-lead, but to house-painters, artists, and all who come in contact with it. Its defects as a pigment must lead to its being given up, sooner or later. The greatest of its defects, the tendency to turn yellow and lose opacity, arise from its saponifying when mixed with oil. Its principal recommendations are what is called its "body" (or covering power) and the ease with which it is laid on. Many artists are now using zinc-white, which retains its opacity and does not blacken on exposure to foul air. For artistic purposes zinc-white can be prepared nearly equal in body to white-lead. For more than a year Dr. Barff has been working on zinc pigments with a view to their being used also in house painting; and from the results of his experiments he has arrived at the important conclusion that sulphide of zinc, properly prepared, can be made to have as good covering properties as white-lead, and that the addition of magnesia in the manufacture renders it as agreeable to work. Having arrived at this long-sought desideratum, the Professor "calls the attention of those interested to the fact that they can obtain a better paint in all respects than white-lead, and one which has no injurious effects on the health of those who prepare or use it."

During the excavation in progress on the site of some houses lately taken down in Camomile-street, close to Bishopsgate-street, another fragment of the Roman wall of London, with a bastion, has been dug up, to the length of about 36 ft., about 10 ft. below the present level, and near the spot where Dr. Woodward describes a portion of the Roman wall to have existed at the commencement of the seventeenth century. According to Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., the wall is fully 9 ft. thick, and, with the bastion, 16 ft. Its height is from 2 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. The bastion projects on the north side in rather more than a semicircle, and is solid. The wall has had faces (removed during the demolition) of roughly wrought stone, with a double band of the usual bright red tiles on the city side; but on the outer side much dark ironstone was used, and no tiles are observable. Much of the walling is of Kentish ragstone, and large blocks of greenstone are also conspicuous.

The exhibition of the Mignet collection of pictures (the removal of which from Old Bond-street we announced last week) has been opened at the Masonic Rooms, Royal Pavilion, Brighton. We cannot too warmly recommend the art-lovers of Brighton to pay this collection a visit. To the beauty, novelty, and variety of the works by the lamented American artist we have already offered a well-deserved meed of praise.

Mr. Watts's fine portrait of the Rev. James Martineau has been placed by the testimonial committee in the University Hall, Gordon-square. The penetrative and appreciative character of this portrait, together with a certain pensive gravity that now seems more than ever appropriate, combine to render the work equally acceptable as a memorial and a work of art. The portrait has been most admirably engraved by M. Rajon; the etching we noticed some time back in reviewing the Black and White Exhibition. Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons are the publishers.

Mr. J. P. Hodson, the secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, has revived his suggestion for a celebration to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing to this country. His idea is to hold an exhibition of antiquities and curiosities connected with the art, at some suitable place, next June, and to arrange for the taking place of the jubilee festival of the Printers' Corporation during the same week.

The monument to King Robert the Bruce, promoted by General Sir J. E. Alexander, the eminent traveller, and Dr. Charles Rogers, of London, was, at a meeting held at Stirling, on Thursday week, intrusted for execution to Mr. Andrew Currie, the sculptor of the monuments in Ettrick Forest to Mungo Park and the poet Hogg. The monument will mainly consist of a colossal statue of the patriot King, sheathing his sword in the moment of victory. It was designed by Mr. George Cruikshank, who had the honour of submitting it to the approval of her Majesty. The War Department have granted an appropriate site on the esplanade of Stirling Castle.

The French Protestant congregation at Berlin, descended from the Huguenots who fled from France at the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, have erected a monument in memory of eleven of their members who fell in the Franco-German war of 1870-1. The cenotaph bears the inscription:—"To its members who died for their King and country, the French Church of Refuge at Berlin, Sept. 2, 1876."

The monument to Mr. Van de Weyer, long so well known in England as the Belgian Minister, will be unveiled at Louvain, on Oct. 1, in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied, probably, by the Prince of Wales.

A new illustrated art-journal, entitled *L'Actualité*, has been brought out in Brussels, under the editorship of the well-known art-critic, M. Camille Lemonnier.

The late Mr. Charles Mottram, whose death was lately announced, at the age of sixty-eight, was the most perfect master of his style of engraving. This consisted of the finishing, by the graver and machine line, of a very fine etching. It has been successfully practised by Mr. Thomas Landseer. Among Mr. Mottram's finest plates were one of "Britanny Cattle," after Rosa Bonheur; "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale," after Sir Edwin Landseer; "The Mothers," after Verboekhoven; and sporting subjects by Mr. Pearce. He was latterly engaged on a series of twenty plates of "The Queen's Pets," from Sir E. Landseer's paintings of her Majesty's favourite dogs and other animals. Fifteen of these plates were completed by Mr. Mottram before his death. He has left also ten or twelve other plates unfinished, including an important work of Rosa Bonheur, and others by Landseer, Kennedy, Douglas, and Rolfe.

The returns of emigration for the past month show that 7970 persons sailed from Liverpool to various places, principally the United States. This is an increase of about 1500 upon the preceding month, and a decrease of 300 as compared with August last year. There sailed under the provisions of the Government Emigration Act 28 ships to the United States, with 6255 passengers, of whom 4531 were English, 511 Irish, 73 Scotch, and 1110 foreigners.

Her Majesty has appointed Josslyn Francis, Lord Muncester, M.P., to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cumberland, and Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, Bart., to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Westmorland, both in the room of the late Earl of Lonsdale.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS COLLECTION.

The history of inventions for the application of motive power, more especially of the early steam-engines, is exemplified in the Special Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington. It is sometimes forgotten that steam was employed as a prime mover by Hero of Alexandria, so early as 130 B.C. Hero invented a rotary motion engine; and it is a curious fact that a similar method of producing rotary motion was suggested by Kempel in the last century; and there is also a patent, dated June 10, 1791, for carrying out the same principle. In 1543 a naval officer, Blasco-de-Garay, exhibited before the Emperor Charles V. of Spain, at Barcelona, a steam-engine which gave motion to a vessel without the assistance of sail or oar. This was the first distinct forerunner of the modern steam-engine. In 1629 there was published at Rome a work containing an account of a machine by Giovanni Branca; this consisted of a boiler with a safety-valve, having a pipe like a tea-kettle, which conveyed the steam with considerable force against a float wheel, driving it round with a rotary motion, which was communicated to the pestles of two mortars. The next notice we find is that in the published work of the Marquis of Worcester, in 1663, "The Century of Inventions." He describes his own invention as a "fire water-work." In 1690 a celebrated Frenchman named Papin suggested the piston as part of the steam-engine. In 1698 Captain Savary obtained a patent for a steam-engine, which was the first introduced to raise water. In 1713 Newcomen and Cawley invented and constructed engines on Papin's principle. This is called the atmospheric engine, because its power is derived from the pressure of the air, the steam being used merely to form a vacuum. Newcomen's engine was the first really efficient one which could be worked profitably or safely; but, by the calculation of Watt, three times too much steam was expended, being a loss of 75 per cent in power. Watt's chief improvements in the steam-engine were that he excluded the air from the cylinder, made the engine double-acting, and condensed the steam separately. The last improvement was suggested to his mind in the winter of 1763-4, while repairing Newcomen's engine belonging to the Natural Philosophy class of the University of Glasgow. Of this machine we give an illustration.

In the history of steam navigation there is a patent obtained by Mr. Jonathan Hulls, and dated Dec. 21, 1736. The title of it is "a new-invented machine for carrying vessels or ships out of or into any harbour, port, or river, against wind and tide, or in a calm." This, however, was nothing more than a tow-boat moved by steam. Our second illustration is that of the parent engine of steam navigation, constructed by William Symington, with the aid of Patrick Miller and James Taylor. It was first used on the small lake of Dalswinton, near Dumfries, in 1788, and propelled a vessel at the rate of five miles per hour. The next engraving represents the original engine of Henry Bell's steam-boat, The Comet, which was the first steam-vessel in Europe used for the conveyance of passengers and goods. This vessel was 42 ft. long, 11 ft. broad, and 5 ft. 6 in. deep. Our next two illustrations are reduced facsimiles of the builder's original diagrams of The Comet. Below the original diagrams, as placed in the exhibition, is an autograph letter attesting their authenticity:—"Glasgow, Nov. 9, 1833.—Received this day, from Mr. John Wood, shipbuilder, Port Glasgow, the original draught from which The Comet steam-boat was built, she being the first steam-vessel ever built in Europe that plied with success on any river or open sea. At first she had two sets of paddles on each side of the vessel; this was afterwards abandoned for one wheel on each side. The power of the engine was about four horses, and her greatest speed, under favourable circumstances, about five miles an hour. This upon the authority of Mr. Wood, the builder. Built at Port Glasgow, for Mr. Henry Bell, 1811.—R. NAPIER, Vulcan Foundry."

The following is a copy of the original advertisement:—

"STEAM PASSAGE BOAT. THE COMET. Between Glasgow, Greenock, and Helensburgh, for passengers only. The subscriber having, at much expense, fitted up a handsome vessel to ply upon the RIVER CLYDE BETWEEN GLASGOW AND GREENOCK, to sail by the power of wind, air, and steam, he intends that the vessel shall leave the Broomielaw on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, about midday, or at such hour thereafter as may answer from the state of the tide; and to leave Greenock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the morning, to suit the tide.

"The terms are for the present fixed at 4s. for the best cabin and 3s. for the second; but, beyond these rates, nothing is to be allowed to servants or any other person employed about the vessel.

"The subscriber continues his establishment at HELENSBURGH BATHS the same as for years past, and a vessel will be in readiness to convey passengers in the Comet from Greenock to Helensburgh.

"Passengers by the Comet will receive information of the hours of sailing by applying at Mr. Houston's office, Broomielaw; or Mr. Thomas Blackney's, East Quay Head, Greenock.

"Helensburgh Baths, Aug. 5, 1812. "HENRY BELL."

Mr. Bell presented this invention to the British Government in 1800, 1803, and in 1813. It was declined, as being of no service. He offered it to all the Emperors and crowned heads of Europe, as well as to the American Government, which last put it into practice in 1806. The next engraving is from a small model in the exhibition, and conveys a further idea of its appearance.

There is also to be noticed "Puffing Billy," the oldest locomotive in existence—the first which ran upon a smooth rail. It was constructed under William Hedley's patent, and was used at Wylam Collieries, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. It commenced regular working in 1813, and was kept in use till June 6, 1862. The earliest engine-drivers were born or trained at Wylam, the birthplace of "Puffing Billy." Stephenson's Rocket, of which we have before given an illustration, is among other interesting objects in the present collection.

We may add a few words, in conclusion, respecting locomotives, past and present, their cost and capability of work. Forty years ago the expense of drawing a stage coach was about two shillings per mile, but cattle food was cheaper then. The early locomotives, such as "Puffing Billy" or Stephenson's "No. 1 Locomotion," cost for building about £500, and would haul twelve waggons at a speed of eight miles per hour. "Locomotion" was of sixteen nominal horse-power. A first-class locomotive of the present day costs from £2500 to £3000. One of the engines exhibited at the Railway Jubilee, at Darlington, last year, can attain a speed of sixty miles per hour with fourteen passenger carriages; the nominal horse-power is 700. On that occasion the Great Northern Railway sent an express engine capable of a speed of seventy miles per hour, with twenty-four coaches attached. The present average expense of a locomotive, including repairs, is about 10d. per train mile. No wonder, when we think of the capabilities of the steam-engine as compared with horses, that the old coaches were driven off the road by such competition.

In experimental philosophy there have been few more interesting events than the discovery of a complete vacuum.

Torricelli, the pupil of Galileo, produced a vacuum, in 1644, by means of a glass tube filled with mercury; this was inverted into a basin of water, the mercury falling, the upper chamber became empty, and having in it either an exhausted bladder, or bell with hammer attached, the bladder was distended, the hammer struck the bell. These were important results. Otto von Guericke was much impressed with these facts, and, after numerous failures, he constructed the first pneumatic machine which worked regularly, the subject of our remaining illustration. These are Otto von Guericke's original air-pump (5 ft. high); the two large Magdeburg hemispheres of copper (26 in. diam.); the other two are receivers. In Father Schott's "Technica Curiosa" there is an account, and an elaborate engraving, of an extraordinary experiment in the year 1656, where these two hemispheres having been joined, exhausted of the air within to one hemisphere, there were successively harnessed six, eight, ten, twelve, horses opposed to a like number attached to the other, which, though urged by whip and cries, could not with all their combined force succeed in effecting a disjunction. Robert Boyle, a clever English philosopher, profiting by the labours of Von Guericke, and assisted by Hooke, constructed the first English air-pump, in 1658.

In the page of Illustrations of these "Historical Treasures" which we gave last week one or two were incorrectly named. No. 8 should have been named as "George Stephenson's first safety-lamp," instead of "Sir Humphrey Davy's first safety-lamp;" No. 3, not No. 4, should have stood for "Galileo's second telescope," with which he made his chief astronomical discoveries.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle contest of a somewhat novel character took place at the butts of the 8th Warwickshire on Monday. A number of ladies, among whom were representatives from some of the leading families of the neighbourhood, competed for prizes; and the contest was witnessed with considerable interest by those assembled, some of the fair competitors exhibiting no little amount of skill and dexterity in the use of the rifle.

The following are among the chief of the meetings which were held last week:—

The Middlesex Rifle Association held their final competition for the year for the Grosvenor Cup and a small series of money prizes. Private G. E. Hinde, of the Queen's (Westminster), won the cup and first prize. The other three prizes were taken by Sergeant J. P. Wright, Civil Service (late holder of the cup), Major S. S. Young, 39th Middlesex, and Private R. Bird, South Middlesex.

The E company of the 36th Middlesex competed for their challenge badge, with the result that Private James was the winner.

The members of the 37th Middlesex competed for the commanding officer's monthly challenge cup. Private F. H. Heathcote was again successful.

The H and I companies of the Queen's (Westminster) competed for the "Lambert" Challenge Cup, the latter company winning it finally. I company scored 365, against 277 by H company. A drinking-horn, presented by Mr. Lambert to the highest scorer in the match, was won by Captain Starkie, I company; and three tankards for the next best scores were taken by Corporal H. B. Wilson, I company; Sergeant Oriddle, H company; and Sergeant Young, I company.

No. 2 (Captain Holloway's) company of the St. George's competed for a long and valuable list of prizes. The first series was for recruits, the winners being Privates E. Mortlock, Bentley, and Godden. The second series was five shots each at 200, 400, and 500 yards (handicap). The result of the competition was that Captain Holloway won the first prize, a silver cup; the second prize, a clock, going to Corporal Johnson; the third, a silver watch, to Private W. Harris; and the fourth, a barometer, to Private J. Hearn. The Handicap Challenge Cup, shot for four times each season, has been won by Sergeant Instructor Andrews, he having made the best aggregate in three competitions. Many other prizes were shot for.

A match between the Hon. Artillery Company and the Berkshire Volunteers was shot off at the Reading range on Thursday week. The Berkshire men won by 49 points, the totals being—Berkshire, 1066, and the Hon. Artillery Company, 1017. The highest scores in the Berks team were Privates A. Hurley and T. H. Turner; and in the Hon. Artillery Company, Sergeant Quarm and Private Wace. Berkshire were victorious in the previous match.

A match between the H company of the London Brigade and the 1st Bucks took place at Great Marlow. The London men were eventually the winners by three points. The scores being—1st Bucks, 532; London Rifle Brigade, 535. The highest individual scores were made by Private Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade, and Private W. Harwood, 1st Bucks.

At the Avonmouth ranges the Bristol Rifles brought their seventeenth annual prize meeting to a close. There was a large number of entries for the various events, and the principal winners were as follows:—Regimental Challenge Cup competition: cup, silver medal, and £10, Lieutenant Bush; £7, Private Larcombe; £5, Sergeant Hill; £4, Private Buckle; £3 each, Sergeant Gibbs, Private Farquarson, Lieutenant Badcocke, and Sergeant Wookey. In the company Challenge Bowl competition, shot for by squads of five men, seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards, nine companies entered, the result being that No. 3 company, for the third year in succession, were the winners. The Avonmouth Prize, shot for under peculiar conditions—viz., five shots at 300 yards at a class target, one shot standing, one sitting, one kneeling, one lying on the back, and one lying prone, was won by Captain Blackburne, with 16 points, the same score being also made by Sergeant Gibbs and Captain Worsley. The Avonmouth Plate, for best aggregate score of the year, was taken by Sergeant Wookey; and the first small-bore prize was won by Private Gouldsmith. In the Citizen's Prizes, seven shots at 200 yards, the top scorers were Private Smith, Private R. Marsh, Private Husbands, Corporal E. Marsh, and Lieutenant Badcocke. The first prize for recruits was won by Private Smith.

The 1st Administrative Battalion Hants held their annual prize meeting. The shooting was excellent, the following being the principal winners:—First series: £7, Colour-Sergeant Hewett (15th); £5, Corporal Fry (13th); £2 10s., Colour-Sergeant Newman (11th); £2, Colour-Sergeant Parsons (21st). Second series: £7, Sergeant Instructor Copeland (15th); £5, Corporal Allen (21st); £3, Colour-Sergeant Parsons (21st); £2, Colour-Sergeant Beare (13th). Third series: £2, Private Betteridge (13th). The prizes were afterwards presented to the successful competitors by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Humphrey, the commanding officer of the battalion.

The fourth meeting of the Birmingham Rifle Club for the present season took place on the Bournbrook range. The weather was favourable to high scoring—damp, dull, but unvarying light, and a steady breeze from the right front. The ranges were 500, 600, and 800 yards, seven shots at each,

Wimbledon (1876) targets; and the highest scores were—Corporal Bates, 81; Private Tisdall, 82; Private Osborne, 81; Private Wallis, 78; and Lieutenant Webley, 77 points.

The annual prize meeting of the Reading volunteers took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the aggregate value of the prizes being about £140, of which Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., gave £50, and Mr. Lefevre, M.P., £10. The following were the principal prize winners:—£25, Sergeant Vincent; £15, Private A. Hurley; £10 each Sergeant Moore, Private Warwick, Corporal Witherington, and Sergeant Portsmouth; five guineas each, Corporal Bloomfield, Sergeant Hanson, Private T. H. Turner, Sergeant Parker, Private G. W. Hicks, Private W. G. Hayward, and Private H. Hawkins; £5 each, Corporal Johnson, Private Carter, and Sergeant Burrows; £3 Private Pether; and £2 each to Sergeant Burling and Corporal Williamson.

A match was fired at Nottingham between teams of twenty men from the Robin Hood's and the 1st A. B. Derby. Last year the Derby men were the victors by 179 points, but on the present occasion the Robin Hood's completely turned the tables, defeating them by 142, their total score being 1502 against 1360 by Derby. The best score for the winners was made by Private Wilson; whilst for the losers, Private Heseltine, 1st Derby, made 86.

The annual prize meeting of the 1st Administrative Suffolk Battalion was held at Hadleigh. The winners were:—£7, Sergeant Nicholls, 11th; £6, Captain Plowman, 6th; £5, Private Bennett, 16th; £4, Sergeant Gedney, 10th; £3, Sergeant Scotcher, 13th; £2, Sergeant Whyatt, 16th; £1 each, Colour-Sergeant Baker, 6th, and Private Gibbs, 10th.

The 1st Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion held their annual prize meeting. Corporal Westrope, 1st Hants, carried off the Challenge Shield given by the late Colonel Fryer and £5 given by Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote. Lieutenant A. Smith, 1st Cambs., won the Earl of Hardwicke's Challenge Cup and £3 given by Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote. Private Private Fowler, Cambridge; Bugler Joselyn, March; Drum-Major Phillips, March; and Private Matthews, Ely, won £1 10s. each given by the Colonel. In the volley-firing Ely was first, Wisbeach second, and Cambridge (No. 1) third. In a match between ten each of the Cambridge and Bedford Corps Bedford won with an aggregate score of 617 against 602 on the part of Cambridge. Sergeant Tildesley, for the winners, made 76.

A match was fired between the officers and non-commissioned officers of the military centres stationed at the barracks, near Oxford, and the City of Oxford Volunteers (A and B companies of the Oxfordshire battalion). The regulars used the Martini-Henry and the volunteers the Snider rifle. The volunteers made a total of 839, and the regulars 816.

The annual "all-comers" rifle meeting, in connection with the Ulster Rifle Association, took place, on Wednesday, at Clondeboye, in the county of Down, the seat of his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada.

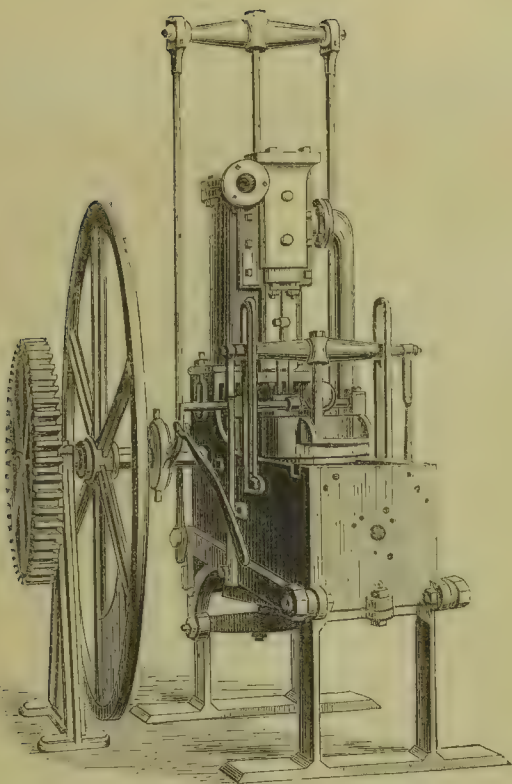
The sixteenth annual prize meeting of the 33rd Middlesex was brought to a conclusion at Tottenham, and the following is a list of the principal winners in the various contests:—Venn challenge cup for highest aggregate score in quarterly competitions—Sergeant Dobbs. Ladies' prizes—Private Oakley, Corporal Seaward, Sergeant Giles, and Lieutenant Delano and Sergeant Silvester. Efficient members' prizes—Private Hobbs, Sergeant Dobbs, Corporal Seaward, Private Denyar, and Corporal Very. The bachelors' prize—Private Hobbs. Tradesmen's prizes—Corporal Horne, Private Shepherd, Sergeant Silvester, and Sergeant Dobbs. First and second class men—Sergeant Robinson and Private Hobbs. Marksman's prizes—Sergeant Giles, Private A. Godden, and Sergeant Dobbs. Battalion prizes—Corporal Gilbert, 41st Corps; Corporal Palmer, 41st; Private R. Smith, 41st; Lieutenant Sharpe, 41st; Private Sanders, 33rd; and Corporal Conn, 33rd. The first prize for bandsmen was taken by Private March, that for recruits by Private Munro, and a consolation prize by Private Hobbs.

THE WHEAT CROP.

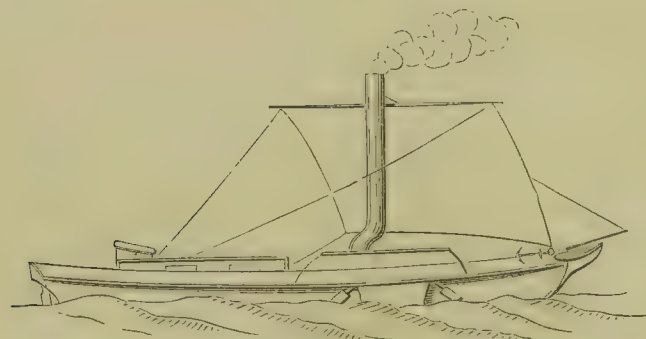
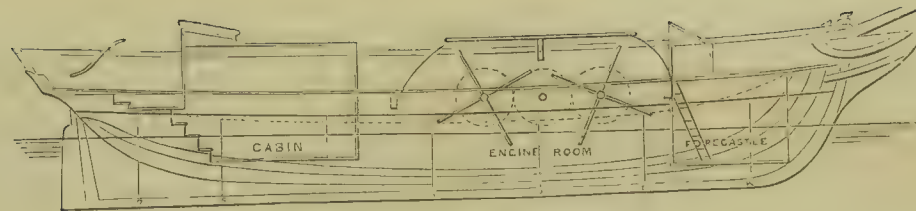
Mr. James Caird, writing to the *Times* on the wheat crop, remarks that the crop in all European countries, however deficient in other respects, has been one of the finest in quality for many years. Fine quality, however, though very important, will not altogether make good deficiencies in breadth or acreable yield. There is no instance in the last thirty years of an abundant harvest after a very bad seed-time, such as this year's was. The returns obtained last month by the *Agricultural Gazette* from several hundred growers in different parts of the kingdom show 12 per cent above average, 48 per cent average, and 40 below average. The condition and quality are all that can be desired, but as threshing proceeds the yield continues more disappointing. Thin crops have been too much the rule, heavy crops the exception. The yield per acre will be greater than last year, but certainly below an average. The remaining point upon which the question of supply turns is the acreages and in that it will be found that the deficiency which all experienced men feared will be fully realised. The extent of land under wheat this year for the United Kingdom is 3,136,000 acres, which is 678,000 below that of 1874 and the seven year, preceding it—a decline of more than 20 per cent on what has been usually deemed the average growth. The decline from the diminished growth of last year is 378,000 acres, but that will be more than made up by the increased yield in quantity and the higher quality. Mr. Caird puts the gross produce of the present crop at 10,600,000 qrs., which, under deduction of 800,000 qrs. for seed, will leave 9,800,000 qrs. for consumption. At the present rate of consumption, we should thus require for the coming year about 13,000,000 qrs. from stocks in hand and foreign importation. So far as America is concerned, there can be little doubt that a large supply is to be had there; but higher prices than those of the last two years will be needed to bring it in the same abundance. In none of the European wheat-exporting countries has there been an average crop, and from none of them can we expect an increase on the past year's supply. With no quarter whence we can look for increased supplies, and with some prospect of a diminution of those from America, it is satisfactory to know that we begin with a large stock from the surplus of last year's imports, which have been unprecedentedly great, and considerably beyond our immediate wants.

The St. Paul's Roman Catholic Schools, Tyndall-street, Cardiff, were opened, last week, for Divine service as well as for educational purposes. The school was built at the expense of the Marquis of Bute, the contract being taken for £3500, which does not include the internal fittings.

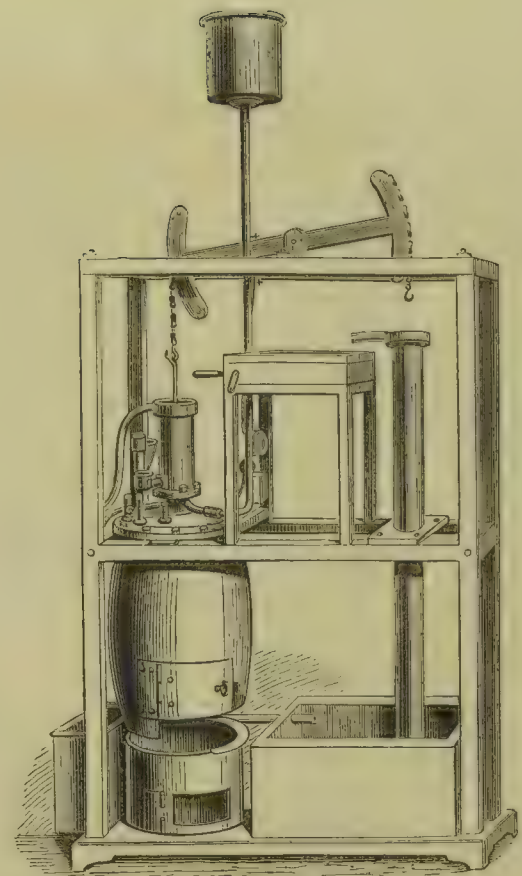
The first pile of a new promenade pier, which is being erected at Llandudno at a cost of £30,000, was driven, yesterday week, by Lord Arthur Edwin Hill-Trevor, M.P., in the absence, through illness, of the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Mostyn). Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., and Colonel Mostyn also took part in the proceedings.



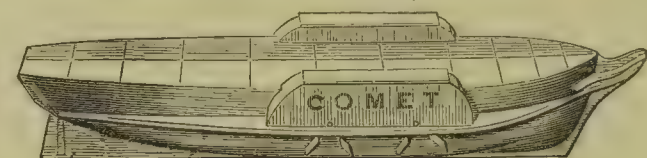
ORIGINAL ENGINE OF THE COMET.



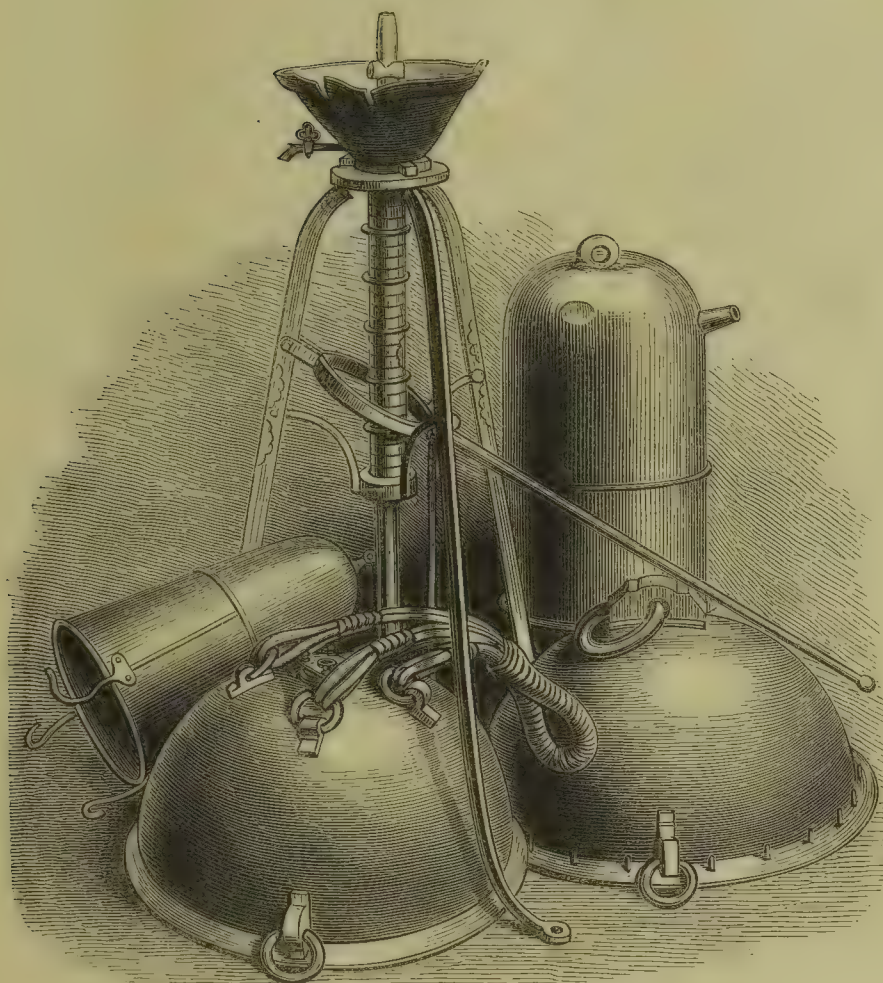
BUILDER'S DESIGNS FOR THE COMET



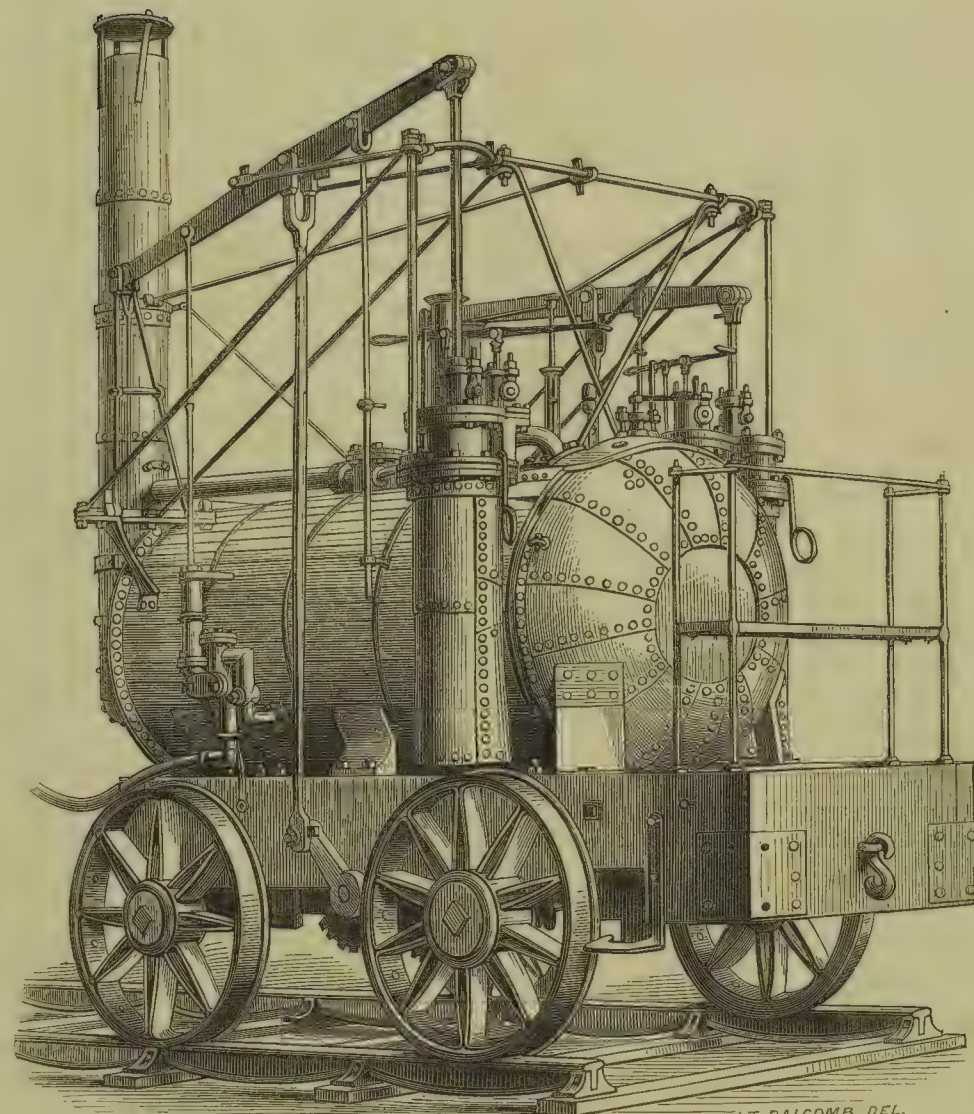
NEWCOMEN'S STEAM-ENGINE.



THE COMET, FIRST STEAM-BOAT ON THE CLYDE.

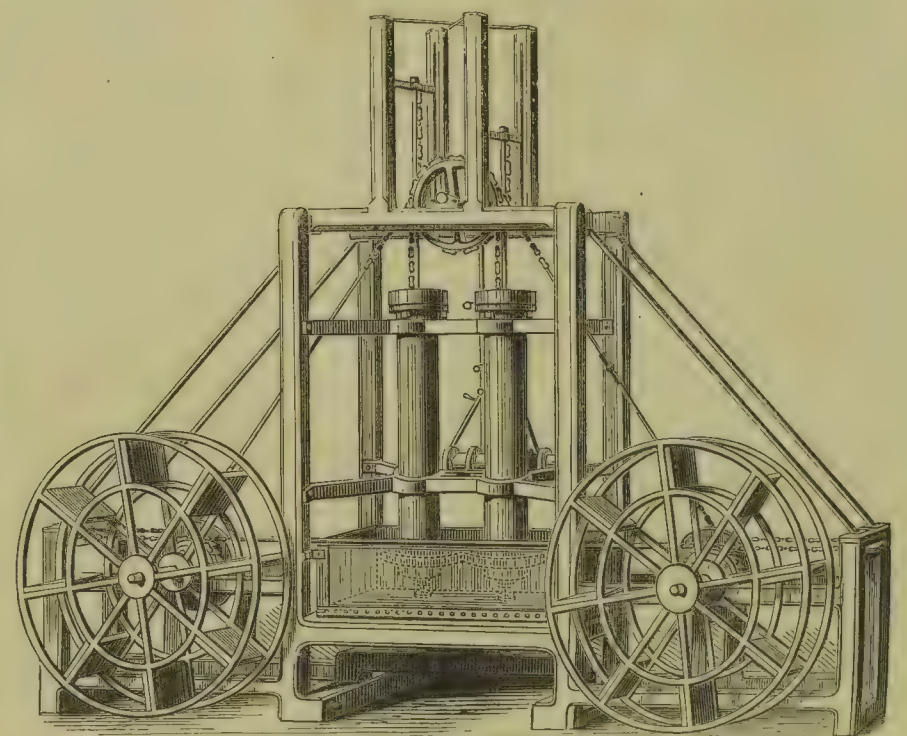


OTTO VON GUERICKE'S AIR-PUMP, THE MAGDEBURG HEMISPHERES.

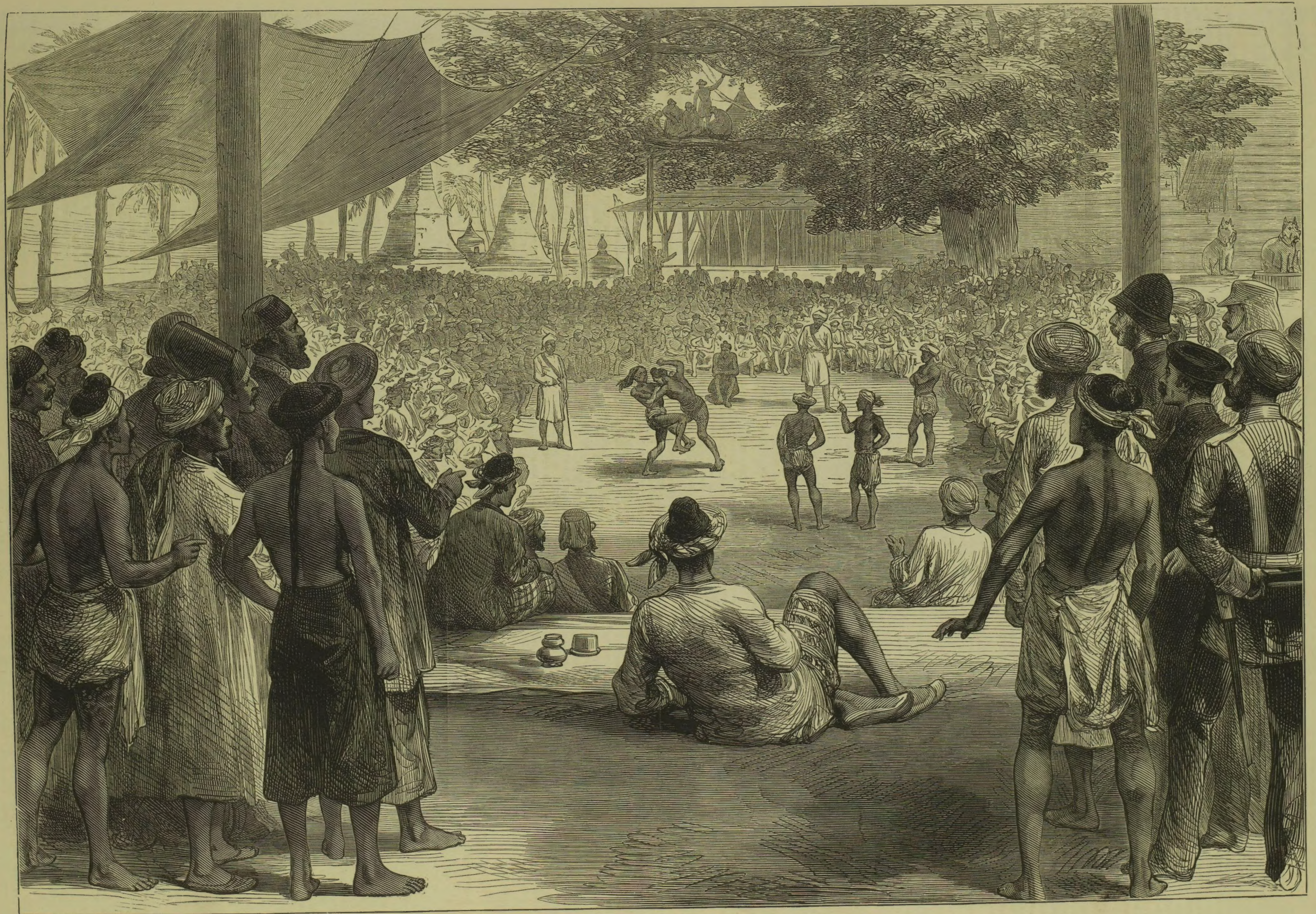


J.T. BALCOMB. DEL.

"PUFFING BILLY," 1813.



THE PARENT ENGINE OF STEAM NAVIGATION.



A PRIZE-FIGHT IN BURMAH.

The Extra Supplement.

"DEAD STAGS."

The name of Sir Edwin Landseer in connection with any representation of the deer of Scotland is so certain a guarantee of high excellence that it might well stand alone, without comment, recommendation, or warranty. From the slightest sketch to the most finished picture, the master hand is always so unmistakable that no invitation is required to recognise at once the truth of the delineation, the vigour of characterisation, and, above all, the more subtle, searching expressiveness which is only found emanating from those high artistic organisations that bring an entirely sympathetic perception to nature. It was a similar imaginative sympathy that lent vitality to Turner's rendering of the inanimate world. And Shakespeare was, of course, pre-eminently gifted with the same faculty. Sir Edwin's sympathy with the animal creation amounted, as it would sometimes seem, to a sense of friendship—almost to love in the case of his dearest pets—to something, at all events, beyond ordinary companionship, or even fellowship. It was this which led him to humanise his dumb friends—too much so, some think. That he was the "Shakespeare of the world of dogs" has been aptly said, and the phrase well indicates his knowledge of and intimacy with those creatures; but it limits the painter's sympathies far too much. Other animals shared almost as largely in Sir Edwin's regard. The long series of his pictures of the life of the red deer are not merely records of a Scotch race of animals, not merely representations of sporting incidents, they are often romances and poems. Where are there more pathetic pictures than the "Sanctuary," the "Random Shot," the "Challenge," and many more which we could name?

Animal-painting before Sir Edwin's time had absolutely none of the genial humanising quality so remarkable in all he did. The Dutch painters' pictures of game and poultry, alive or dead, are admirable examples of technical skill, but make no other appeal whatever. Snyder and Rubens delight only in the strength, fierceness, and savage nature of the wild beasts of the chase and their hardly less fierce and savage hunters. Yet Sir Edwin was by no means deficient of the sportsman's relish. Who has painted more forcibly the incidents of deer-stalking? Then, who better knew and drew the noble stag, with his proud array of points, the fat buck, the roe and doe? Who better knew their habits, or disposed them with more propriety? All this Sir Edwin appears to have done by instinct, or from the, so to speak, external artistic point of view. He probably did not study closely the natural history, regarded as science, of any animal. Natural historians have disputed the accuracy of many pictures besides that one which represented eagles attacking a swannery with beak as well as claw. His red deer have not escaped criticism; we remember a long disquisition in a magazine touching chiefly Sir Edwin's errors in respect of the tails of various members of the deer family. What weight, however, have such matter-of-fact objections in presence of the noble beauty, the power, the pathos—all truths of a higher kind—in so many of his works? If it were necessary to find fault at all, it should not be first on such grounds. The chief drawback in Landseer's art, as it seems to us, arises, perhaps, from his very affection for his dumb friends. He always prepares them, as it were, for company; they are always in the best trim—clean, sleek, unexceptionally got up. And the very elegance of the painter's execution rather tends to increase the impression of a too studious effort to please having been made.

That this qualification is not of invariable application is, however, opportunely proved by the exceedingly admirable sketch in black, white, and red chalk, of which we present a facsimile as our Extra Supplement. Here the presentment is as direct, earnest, and manly as the subject is tragic; and as free from sentimentality as from artificiality of representation or execution. On the snow-covered hillside two rival stags have charged each other again and again, equally matched, neither yielding, till at length, with locked antlers, they have fallen together, to rise no more, as we see by the glazed eye and death stillness. Though merely called a "sketch," Sir Edwin appears here at his best—grave, strong, and truthful in conception, without a trace of conventionality, and technically as a consummate master in draughtsmanship and foreshortening.

A BURMESE PRIZE-FIGHT.

Our correspondent, a clever amateur artist, Captain H. G. Robley, of the 91st Highlanders, has sketched an assemblage of natives, with a few Europeans, looking on at the wrestling contest between two Burmese champions, the Rangoon Pet and the Moulmein Slasher. The scene is under a very large mango-tree, upon the branches of which are seated many boys and young men to enjoy the spectacle. This entertainment of the "Povay," or games, is provided by a rich teak contractor. We see him in the foreground. He has had a part of the ground shaded with canvas for the comfort of the spectators. They are in hundreds, squatting or standing round the ring. The fighters, with their tattooed thighs and their long hair tied in a knot, are engaged in their fierce struggle. It is no child's play, indeed, for the Burmans are a strong-limbed race. The mane or long hair of one has come undone in the contest. From perpetual shaving when children, the Burmese hair becomes long and wiry; it may be seen in long bundles, like horsehair. Tied in a knot with a handkerchief round the temples, and always well oiled, it gives protection from the rays of the sun. In the distant view are several pagodas of small size around the base of the larger one, the celebrated Golden Pagoda of Rangoon. The pagoda is guarded by dragons and monsters of stone, with palms waving around it; and the same breeze that agitates them awakes the soft music of golden bells placed on the tall summit of the "Shouay Dagon." In the foreground are a few police and sepoys, a Chinaman, a Parsee, and others. Some are looking down from the large bell-house. It will be observed that the pagodas are all bell-shaped and of graceful appearance.

The Sheffield School Board has accepted tenders for the erection of central schools and board offices, the amount of the tender being £42,000.

The 81-ton gun was safely placed on board the new barge Magog, at Woolwich, on Tuesday, for the purpose of being conveyed to Shoeburyness.

At a meeting of the King's Norton School Board, on Monday, a communication was read from the Local Government Board approving of the proposal of the board to build a school for the accommodation of 500 children for the King's Heath district.

The foundation-stone of a new dock, which is to cost £150,000, was laid, on Tuesday, at Ayr. The ceremony was performed by Sir James Ferguson, Acting Grand Master Mason of Scotland. There was a large gathering of Freemasons from various parts of Scotland.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

There remains but little to add to our last week's notice of this celebration, at which no absolute novelty has been produced. As already briefly stated, the Thursday morning's performance consisted of Mr. J. F. Barnett's oratorio, "The Raising of Lazarus." This work was originally produced in London, at one of the New Philharmonic concerts, in 1873, when its merits and characteristics were commented on by us. These were again manifested in the excellent performance which the work received at Hereford last week, when the solo-singers were Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. With such artists and the co-operation of the fine band and chorus engaged at the festival the work was heard to peculiar advantage. It was conducted by the composer.

The oratorio was followed by M. Gounod's "St. Cecilia" mass, which was very finely given, the solo portions by Madame Edith Wynne, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Maybrick, the morning's performance having closed with the "Hallelujah" chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."

The oratorio performances closed on Friday with "The Messiah," which was very finely given, with Mdle. Titiens, Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Lewis Thomas as the soloists. Mr. Sims Reeves was again absent, an attack of sore throat and hoarseness having disabled him from appearing at any of the festival performances.

The evening concerts, in the Shirehall, call for but slight mention, the programmes—interesting and varied as they were—having been made up of familiar materials. On the Wednesday the instrumental pieces were the overture to "Oberon," Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, and a violin solo (by M. Saint Saens), brilliantly played by M. Sainton. The vocal music consisted of a short selection from the opera just named, followed by a miscellaneous programme. Thursday evening's performances included the fine execution, by the band, of Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," the latter of which was encored. The principal solo-singers already named contributed various well-known pieces, several of which were substitutions and additions, made in consequence of the non-appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves. This gentleman's place at the evening concert was in one or two instances supplied by Mr. Cummings, with the same readiness and efficiency that he had shown, under similar circumstances, at the oratorio performances in the cathedral. Both on the Wednesday and the Thursday evening the Bradford choir distinguished itself by some admirable part-singing.

A supplemental concert of chamber music took place in the Shirehall on the Friday evening, when the instrumental selection consisted of Mendelssohn's ottet for stringed instruments, Beethoven's quartet in C minor, and Mozart's in A major (No. 5); vocal pieces having been contributed by Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Bertha Griffiths, and Mr. Cummings.

The results of the festival, as regards attendances and collections for the charity, are as follow:—The total number of persons attending the morning performances at the cathedral have been 5597, against 4748 at the last Hereford festival (in 1873). The attendances at the three secular concerts were 1487, against 1052. The total collection for the charity at Hereford at the 1873 festival was £1101, and up to last Saturday £1124 8s. 6d. had been received, donations to the amount, probably, of some £200 being yet to come. It appears also likely that there will be a surplus over the expenditure for the festival, which will be applied to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses. Mr. Sims Reeves's fee will be saved, as he was unable to fulfil his engagement. His place was very efficiently supplied by Mr. Cummings, who sang the whole of the tenor solos in the oratorio performances. The stewards have sent him a letter of thanks with an inclosure of a cheque for 50 gs.

Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, has displayed his usual earnest zeal as conductor and in the general business arrangements of the festival, this having been the twelfth occasion on which he has so officiated.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Carl Rosa's company for the performance of operas in English opened its new season at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday week, with Cherubini's "Water-Carrier." This fine work, it will be remembered, was given for the first time (complete), in an English version, by the same company during its last year's season at the Princess's Theatre. Monday's performance again included Mr. Santley's fine impersonation of Michael, the water-carrier; other characters having been efficiently filled by Mdle. Ostava Torriani, Miss Gaylord, Miss Graham, Mr. Nordblom, Mr. Lyall, Mr. A. Cook, Mr. A. Howell, Mr. Celli, and Mr. Ludwig. On the following evening Sir Julius Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" was given, with some alterations and additions by the composer. Mr. Santley sustained his original part of Danny Mann, and Miss Gaylord was the Lily O'Connor; other characters having been filled by Misses J. Yorke and L. Franklein, Mrs. A. Cook, Mr. Packard, Mr. C. Lyall, Mr. Ludwig, and Mr. A. Howell. The opera has been rendered more effective than ever by the changes made; one result of which is that increased musical importance is given to the character of Danny Mann, who now has a new scene allotted to him at the beginning of the third act—a duet for Ann Chute and Hardress Cregan; and a lively Irish jig near the close of the last act, being other novelties in the "Lily of Killarney" as now given. On Wednesday week Mdle. Ida Corani appeared as Amina in "La Sonnambula." On Thursday "The Water-Carrier" was repeated, and on Saturday "The Lily of Killarney" was given again; "Faust" having been the opera on the Friday, with Mdle. Torriani as Margaret, Miss Yorke as Siebel, Mr. Packard as Faust, and Mr. Celli as Mephistopheles.

The first three performances this week were repetitions—on Monday, of "The Water-Carrier;" on Tuesday, of "La Sonnambula;" and, on Wednesday, of "The Lily of Killarney." For Thursday an adaptation of Adolph Adam's "Giralda" was announced. Of this performance we must speak next week.

The excellence of the band is again, as last season, a special feature in the performances. The orchestra, led by Mr. Carrodus, includes many of the most skilful instrumentalists of the day, occasionally reinforced by the band of the Coldstream Guards, directed by Mr. F. Godfrey.

"Martha" was given by the Carl Rosa Company at the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday afternoon, "Faust" being announced for performance there to-day (Saturday).

The specialties announced at this week's Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts were a Meyerbeer night on Wednesday, an English night on Friday, and the appearance of Herr Wilhelmj, the great violinist, this (Saturday) evening—postponed for a week to allow a sufficient interval for rest after the

fatigue of his exertions at the recent performances of Wagner's operas at Bayreuth, in which Herr Wilhelmj was the leading violinist of the orchestra.

Madame Arabella Goddard has announced two Pianoforte Recitals, to take place at St. James's Hall on the afternoons of Oct. 12 and 19.

THEATRES.

QUEEN'S.

On Saturday the winter season, constituting the first real night of Mr. John Coleman's management, began with the long-announced spectacular representation of Shakespeare's "Henry V." To give due effect to this gorgeous display the auditorium has been regilded and re-embellished and the construction improved, affording spacious retiring-rooms for the stalls. A new proscenium has been erected, with arched dome; and the tympanum of the proscenium arch has been painted by Mr. Telbin, who has also touched-up the magnificent act-drop painted by his father. The whole appearance of the place is splendid in the extreme. The theatre was at once completely filled; and some parts, such as the galleries, we fear, were overcrowded. Some inconvenience arose from this fact, as uneasy feelings were expressed at a subsequent part of the evening. The dying scene of "Henry IV.," performed by Mr. Phelps, preceded the representation, forming, with the earlier portion of the great drama, a prologue, which was deservedly applauded. Mr. Coleman himself sustained the part of the Prince of Wales, and retained the possession of the character as the heroic King. The scene representing the Jerusalem Chamber was most attractively arranged, as was also the exterior of Westminster Abbey, followed by the interior and the first tableau, exhibiting the coronation. Thus grandly was this great historical play introduced. The drama commenced with scenes in the council-chamber and Eastchepe, and after an interval passed over to France. Here we witnessed the pleasure in the palace grounds of Charles VI., who was carefully impersonated by Mr. Frank Kilpack. To illustrate the period of peace and the taste of the French monarch M. Leon Espinosa had been engaged to invent a ballet representing a falcon-chase. It was a very elaborate and brilliant series of groups, but the gallery expressed displeasure. Mr. Coleman consequently announced his intention to withdraw it; and ultimately another ballet, invented by the same artist, representing twelve angels on London Bridge, was also condemned to rejection. In truth, there was scarcely room for these excrescences, and the manager suffered from the excess of his bounty. The audience, indeed, expressed impatience of everything but the text of Shakespeare, and such tableaux as directly illustrated his situations. This must be accepted as a good sign, and will much facilitate Mr. Coleman's future operations. Spectacle, perhaps, would sit easier on a new drama designed by the author for such additions, and brought in in the places purposed by him, and no other. But we must proceed with our task. The first act closed with the tableau of the fall of Harfleur, which was, as it deserved, thankfully accepted. The second concluded with the battle-field of Agincourt, which was truly a magnificent arrangement of armour and colour, not omitting the white horse on which the victorious monarch rode. We must here mention that Miss Leighton, attired as the Muse of History, personated the Chorus, in which Shakespeare described some scenes not acted, including two tableaux, one representing an orgie in the Dauphin's tent and the other the English watch-fires. These or similar tableaux have, as we happen to recollect, been given in former representations. Miss Leighton recited the lines with marked discrimination and considerable force. After the victory, another tableau shows the thanksgiving of the English host. The character of the action now changes. Five years have elapsed, and the dissensions between the two countries have been compounded for, and we await the approaching marriage of the English King with the Princess Katharine, daughter of Charles and Isabel. For the impersonation of this character Mr. Coleman has wisely selected Miss Fowler, whose pure pronunciation of the French language has already been recognised. The scene between the Royal lovers was exquisitely acted. A grand pageant intended to illustrate their wedding was, as we have above recorded, unfortunate; but the final tableau of "The Lion of England and the Lily of France" was in all respects an acceptable ornament, and ended the play triumphantly. What Mr. Coleman has to learn in regard to future efforts is Milton's "rule of not too much," and in such case he will have nothing to withdraw. Mr. Coleman is a generous and ambitious manager, who is willing to tread in the footsteps of Macready, Phelps, and Charles Kean, and anxious to illustrate the immortal tragedies of our greatest poet in the costliest manner. He has been aided in this endeavour by Mr. Phelps and Mr. Ryder, who sustain two or three parts, in order that they may lose nothing for the want of elocutionary power. The services of Mr. T. Mead have been secured to the same end, and his ancient Pistol forms a decided feature in the action. Miss Kate Phillips, as the clever lad who serves the humourists and understands them thoroughly, was well pronounced, and lit up the scene in which she assisted. There can be no doubt, we think, that this magnificent spectacle will attract immense houses for the whole season.

Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P. for Derby, presided, on Monday, at the opening of a new skating-rink in Derby. Sir Henry Wilmot, M.P. was also present.

The *Guardian* proposes to give a series of sketches of Ottoman history. The first sketch, an excellent one, dealing with the period of Mahomet II. (1451—1481) has been published this week.

The Congregational Union of Ireland concluded its revival deliberations in Belfast last week. The Union will meet next year in Newry, and the Rev. Andrew Morrison, of Belfast, has been elected chairman for 1877.

On Monday the Eisteddfod of Wales for 1877, which will be held next autumn, in Carnarvon Castle, was proclaimed at Carnarvon. A procession was formed, comprising the Mayor and Corporation, Mr. P. Ellis Eyton, M.P., and a numerous company of bards, poets, and literati, artillery and rifle volunteers, militia staff, coastguards, friendly societies, tradesmen, and school-children, with four bands of music. A public meeting took place at night, under the presidency of Sir Llewelyn Turner, Deputy-Constable of Carnarvon Castle.

Yesterday week the annual show of the Waterford Farming Society took place in the county courthouse grounds, Waterford. The entries were not so numerous as on some former occasions, but they were of a high order of merit, especially in the farmers' classes. The attendance was very large. The principal prizes in the gentlemen's classes for horned cattle were taken by Mr. J. H. Jones, Mullinabro, and Sir R. J. Paul, Bart., Ballyglan. The Marquis of Waterford took the Paul Challenge Cup for the best colt or filly, three or four years of age, and first prize for a yearling bull. The tenant farmers showed some fine cattle, pigs, and poultry. The annual dinner of the society was held in the evening—the Marquis of Waterford in the chair.

Some of the thirty-two life-boats under the management of the National Life-Boat Institution, on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, have been visited during the past few weeks by Mr. Lewis, the secretary of the institution. It is a remarkable and gratifying circumstance, reflecting honour on the age in which we live, that everyone of those life-boats is the special gift of donors to the society. The services which some of those boats have rendered to shipwrecked crews have often been of the most determined character, reflecting the highest credit on the promptitude and skill of their brave crews. We find that 810 lives have been rescued from shipwreck by the Devon and Cornish life-boats, in addition to twenty-three vessels saved from destruction. It may be added that Mr. Lewis found everyone of the life-boats he visited to be in first-rate order, while their crews had the utmost confidence in them; the local committees and honorary secretaries vying with the crews in feeling it a privilege to co-operate with an institution whose only object is to save human life when imperilled by shipwreck on our coasts.

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